

# Decision to close Linwood despite £40m aid offer provokes widespread fury

## 4,800 jobs to go and 3,500 more at risk

Talbot UK's announcement yesterday that it was closing its Linwood car plant, with the loss of 4,800 jobs, provoked fury from MPs, unions, and the workers. The Government is understood to have offered the French owners up to £40m to keep Linwood open, and at Talbot's Midlands plants, the decision was seen as spelling the end of their car-making in Britain.

Clifford Webb, the former Peugeot UK manager, said the company was closing its Linwood car plant, with the loss of all 4,800 jobs. The news that production at Scotland's only car plant will cease in June brought an angry response from all sections of the community. Mr Bruce Millan, the shadow Secretary of State for Scotland, described it as "an absolutely outrageous and reckless blunder to the west of Scotland that we have had for many years".

But Linwood's demise was also greeted with dismay at Talbot's Midlands plants where workers widely interpreted as signalling the end of car manufacturing in Britain by the company founded by the Rootes family.

"It is quite clear that we are being demoted to the role of a 'second-class' car maker," said a spokesman. "We shall be producing French cars and passing them off as British with a different badge" was how one Coventry executive put it last night.

The Averger and Sunbeam models produced at Linwood are the only British cars remaining in Talbot's range. The Alpina and Solara are assembled at Ryton near Coventry from kits of components shipped from Talbot's plant at Poissy, near Paris.

Linwood's closure also raises doubts about the future of the 3,500 employees at the Stoke engine and transmission plant a few miles from Ryton. It supplies these components to Linwood and also to Iran, where a version of the now discontinued Hunter is produced.

Since the Shah's overthrow, what was the biggest single export contract in Britain, once worth £15m, a year, has been badly disrupted. Some shipments have resumed recently but only account for a fraction of the installed capacity at Stoke. The slump in Iranian business was the worst blow of all for Talbot UK.

Mr George Turnbull, the former managing director of British Leyland who now heads Talbot UK, said yesterday that it will now concentrate on its Midlands plants, and introduce a new small car later in the year.

Mr Pat Fox, transport union convenor at Ryton, said: "We hope that the decision to close Linwood is not the start of the winding up of Talbot in this country. I can only give it a guarded reception without being too optimistic."

He is pressing for an urgent meeting between union leaders and M Jean Paul Parayre, president of Peugeot, to obtain assurances about future plans in Britain.

M Parayre said in Paris yesterday: "Talbot is a vital part of this group, and will remain so in spite of present-day difficulties. It is our intention to maintain a strong manufacturing presence in the United Kingdom, allied to increasing sales of both Talbot and Peugeot products."

On Monday, he flew in a private aircraft to London for a one-hour meeting with Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry. It is understood that Sir Keith offered government assistance of up to £40m in a vain attempt to persuade him to put a new car into production at Linwood.

Peugeot sources said last night that M Parayre told Sir Keith that appalling losses at Linwood, the outdated facilities and models produced there, together with the short-term need to stem Peugeot's own losses, had left him with no room to manoeuvre. He had to act quickly to stop the haemorrhaging.

Peugeot's takeover of Chrysler's European operations two years ago was greeted with widespread optimism. It was the most solidly based motor group in Europe.

In 1975, with the aid of a French government financial package it had merged with Citroën, and the difficulties acquired then were already taking Peugeot's management team to the limit. Critics said Chrysler would only compound those difficulties.

Talbot UK lost £12m in the first half of 1980. Talbot France lost £30m and Citroën nearly £20m. Only Peugeot's original car division made a profit. The latest forecasts suggest that the group lost between £18m and £20m in the year as a whole.

Denial on Nissan: Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, discounted suggestions that Nissan, the Japanese car makers, might use Linwood for their planned car plant in Britain.

Michael Hornsby writes from Brussels. Every effort would be made to find another company to step in, he said after an EEC ministerial meeting in Brussels.

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M Parayre: "Strong presence will remain."



Mrs Cynthia Dwyer, the American freelance journalist deported from Iran after spending nine months in jail for spying, said in Zurich during a four-hour stopover on her way back to America that Miss Jean Waddell, one of the four Britons held in Iran, was "in very good spirits, very hopeful" when she left her. Mrs Dwyer and Miss Waddell shared a room.

# Arson suspected after eight die in second Las Vegas hotel blaze

From Michael Leapman  
New York, Feb 11

Eight people died and 242 were injured in a spectacular fire that raced through several floors of the Las Vegas Hilton Hotel last night. It was the second disastrous fire in a skyscraper hotel within three months in Nevada's largest city, the gambling capital of America.

Police said they suspected arson. There appeared to have been four separate fires—the first of them starting in the evening, just before Andy Williams, the singer, was due to give his opening performance.

One of the victims was killed jumping out of a high window. The rest died from smoke inhalation before they could be rescued from the blaze.

"There were flames shooting up the side of the hotel. It looked like the towering inferno," said one of the survivors, referring to a film in which a high-rise hotel catches fire.

The November fire at the MGM Grand Hotel near by, in which 84 people lost their lives, has often been compared to the fictional fire in the film.

Questions about the safety of skyscraper hotels have been raised since last November's fire and are bound to be asked again as a result of this one. Firemen's ladders cannot reach beyond the eighth floor, where last night's fire began. If guests on floors above the fire are prevented from going down the emergency stairs, they cannot be rescued except by helicopter from the roof.

Some guests did escape by that method, others broke windows and shouted for help to the 450 firemen who fought the flames.

A guest from Chicago who was attending a convention at the hotel said: "When we got to the roof, we saw flames coming up the elevator shaft through the building, so we ran over to the other side of the roof. When we saw flames there, we started to get nervous."

A Florida guest said: "We thought of the MGM fire and... it scared us half to death." The hotel was evacuated and guests were given emergency beds in the city convention centre.

Unlike the MGM hotel, the Hilton had fire alarms and sprinklers on all floors.

Mr Barron Hilton, chairman of the Hilton Corporation, said: "If the fire was deliberately set, then the resources of the Hilton Hotel Corporation would be committed to bringing the person or persons responsible for this tragedy to justice."

There could be several motives for setting fire to the hotel. Like most of the large Las Vegas hotels, the Hilton has a gambling casino downstairs, and a heavy loser might feel incensed enough to try to burn it down.

Our Medical Correspondent writes: Many of the deaths in any fire catastrophe are caused by suffocation or by poisoning from inhaled gases rather than by burns although the bodies commonly become extensively burned after death.

Almost always the smoke in a burning building contains carbon monoxide and victims often die from poisoning from this gas, the familiar lethal constituent of coal gas.

In several recent fires the smoke produced by burning plastic furnishings has proved especially dangerous. Burning plastic produces unusually dense clouds of smoke, which is also a chemical irritant and so can quickly incapacitate anyone breathing it. The irritants make breathing extremely difficult.

The smoke also causes irritation and watering of the eyes. It is the combination of impairment of vision and of breathing by chemical irritation that makes escape unusually difficult in fires with a large plastic element.

Photograph, page 8

# Emergency debate is refused as MPs denounce shutdown

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
Westminster

The closure of the car assembly plant at Linwood in Scotland with the loss of 4,800 jobs, which was announced yesterday by Talbot UK, brought a shocked and angry response from all parts of the House of Commons.

Mr Alexander Fletcher, Under-Secretary of State, Scottish Office, replying in the absence of the Secretary of State who was attending the debate in Brussels, told MPs that it was disastrous news for the West of Scotland.

Appealing for an emergency debate, which was refused, Mr Norman Buchan, Labour MP for West, said that he had been fighting for 16 years to preserve the factory. The factory would mean the death of the town and would raise the local unemployment figure to the unthinkable level of 20 per cent. He spoke of bitterness and anger in Linwood.

From the Labour front bench, Mr Bruce Millan, Opposition spokesman on Scotland, said that the closure was disastrous in an area already devastated by the effects of the Government's economic and industrial policies.

If the French parent company could break the pledges it had given regarding Linwood, pledges relating to Talbot's operation in Coventry could also be broken. The announcement might be the first step towards the complete withdrawal of Talbot from the United Kingdom.

He said that when Peugeot accepted obligations in 1978, they included specific pledges to keep Linwood and other British manufacturing plants open. If it had not been for those pledges, considerable sums of government money would not have been given to the company.

The Labour Party would not accept the closure.

But, for all the anxiety about the unemployment and the anger at the French decision to withdraw, Mr Fletcher could offer little immediate hope.

No offer of government funds, he said, would have attracted the company to make a new and substantial investment at Linwood for the simple reason that it was suffering from over-capacity.

Concentration of facilities was the only realistic course open to it.

Mr Fletcher added that, as well as the direct loss of 4,800 jobs at Linwood, there would be employment consequences for suppliers. He was considering urgently what measures could be taken to generate new employment in the area before the shutdown at the end of the year.

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# Air control radar lost after power failure

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent

The London air traffic control area was without radar cover for 30 minutes on Tuesday evening after a power breakdown at the main control centre at West Drayton, near Heathrow airport.

Emergency electricity supplies were quickly switched in to give the controllers lighting and radio communication with the aircraft under their control. The Civil Aviation Authority said last night that air safety was not endangered.

The cause of the breakdown had not been established yesterday but sabotage had been ruled out. The West Drayton centre is manned half by civilians and half by the Royal Air Force.

The authority said: "We view this as a serious occurrence and are carrying out an internal inquiry to make sure it will never happen again."

"This is certainly the first time that such a breakdown has occurred."

During the period of the radar blackout, all take-offs from Heathrow were held, and airlines approaching the London area were asked over the radio telephone system to circle in holding patterns.

French air traffic controllers were asked to reduce the number of aircraft passing through their airspace on their way to Britain, and some take-offs from airports in Europe were delayed.

"Radar is a vital tool, but it is possible to function safely without it using radio communications, although not at the same level of activity."

# Polish Army leader pledges tough line

From Dossa Trevisan  
Warsaw, Feb 11

The Polish Sejm (Parliament) today entrusted General Wojciech Jaruzelski with the difficult task of heading the Government which has to restore order and trust in authority.

There were two abstentions, perhaps indicating a new mood in the hitherto placid voting procedure.

General Jaruzelski is to remain Minister of Defence, a post he has held continuously for more than 13 years serving under a succession of prime ministers and through three labour crises, thus becoming the symbol of continuity of the one and only institution which remained intact, the armed forces.

There has been no military coup; but the Government, which has so far lacked authority now has the army to back it up as well as to guarantee Poland's growing uneasy allies that the authorities intend to halt the escalation of political demands. It can now also guarantee that while it is ready to negotiate, it will not be pushed into making concessions.

The Poles have found a typical Polish solution by entrusting the Government into the hands of a career soldier who, furthermore, is a man who is opposed to the use of force and commands great respect from all strata of society. This was emphasized by Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Communist Party leader, in a brief address to Parliament recommending General Jaruzelski for the post.

He emphasized his moral qualities, his strength of character, his patriotism, the fact that throughout his career, he had been a teacher to new generations of Polish army officers, and that he had brought the army to its present high state of readiness.

He also said that he would act toughly against anarchy and all forces which were acting against socialism, but that the task standing before the Government was to negotiate and carry out promised reforms.

Continued on page 7, col 1

# Adjustment in tactics admitted by Mr Pym

By Fred Emery  
Political Editor

In a bold, and deliberate, attempt to restore some common sense to the Government, Mr Pym, leader of the House, last night admitted in a speech that the Government was adjusting both its tactics and timing to meet severe economic difficulties.

"Common sense tells us that in these circumstances make adjustments necessary in both tactics and timing, to meet altered conditions. We will not be deterred from making this statement of the obvious by accusations of changing course. These adjustments in no way imply the abandonment of any of our main purposes nor any change in strategy," he said.

His speech, given to Pym's Conservatives the day the Government announced the first of massive new funding measures to help British industry, marks a deliberate counterpoint to Mrs Margaret Thatcher's out-and-out defiance to any suggestion of changing course. It also marks the Cabinet's public acknowledgement that all is not well.

Mr Pym, appointed in last month's reshuffle to have oversight over the way the Government puts its message across, will have discussed the new tack with the Prime Minister, and it undoubtedly represents at the very least a sober new look, though in Whitehall as usual it was professed there was nothing new.

"The simple truth is, that in the light of the deterioration in the world and domestic economic framework, we could neither press ahead regardless with our planned schedule, nor avoid some much needed measures to deal with some of the distressing effects..." Mr Pym said.

Without apology or hand-wringing he drew attention to that he called the Government's concern with the immediate problems afflicting the country; increased assistance for the young unemployed; increased selective help to development areas and

# Ministers to dropsick pay scheme

By Michael Hatfield  
Political Reporter

Government proposals to make employers pay the first eight weeks of sickness benefit are to be dropped from the legislative timetable after a series of ministerial meetings in the last few days.

Although a final decision has to be taken by the Cabinet today on a postponement, it is fully expected that the new Social Security Bill will not include clauses on sickness benefit.

It was evident last night that there has been disagreement among ministers because the postponement means the Government will have to seek elsewhere for cuts in the Civil Service. The estimate of the cost of the transfer of sickness benefit payments to employers some 5,000 jobs could be cut.

Ministers who argued against postponement were from the Treasury and the Civil Service Department. But the ministers responsible for social security, employment and industry, argued that the Government had to take account of criticisms from industrialists.

The Confederation of British Industry and the Engineering Employers' Federation have argued that the measure is discriminatory because it would fall hardest on the engineering industry where the incidence of sickness is high.

Small businessmen, on the other hand, have complained that firms with few employees could not bear the cost.

Under the original proposals, employers would pay the first eight weeks of sickness benefit but the employers' national insurance contribution would be reduced. The compensatory concessions offered included proposals that employers would get reimbursement, the scale of which depended on the length of time of an individual's sickness and his amount of service. It was stressed last night that ministers still intended to bring in transfer of sickness pay in the next parliamentary session if the Cabinet agreed to a postponement.

# £3,500 bill for every job lost

Every worker made redundant costs the Exchequer almost £3,500 a year in lost tax revenues, and social security and other benefits. The 300,000 people in unemployment over the past year is estimated to have cost the Government £1,050m. The direct and indirect cost to the Government of every jobless person is, however, likely to be around £5,000 a year. The state's outlay on unemployment is equivalent to more than half the £4,000m overshort on public sector borrowing.

# Herr Schmidt says he will stay at his post

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, affirmed the eve of his Socialist Democratic Party's crisis meeting, that he intended to stay at his post. Herr Kilian, a former party deputy chairman, warned the party that if it could not stop the "fall from power" will be unavoidable.

# 'Times' meeting today

Leaders of printing trade unions have been called to a meeting by Mr Rupert Murdoch's News International company today amid hopes that it is near to agreements regarding the purchase of The Times. The Sunday Times and the other supplements. Mr Murdoch has given assurances on editorial independence of the supplements to a Commons committee.

# Mrs Williams criticized

Mrs Shirley Williams will regret her decision to leave the Labour Party, Mr Ronald Hayward, its General Secretary, said. She should have stayed inside the party and fought for democratic socialism, he added.

# London to lose 4,000 acute hospital beds

London is to lose more than 4,000, or almost one in seven, of its acute medical and surgical beds in the next seven years in return for more psychiatric, mental illness and mental handicap beds, and improved community services. Some small, local hospitals will be closed.

# Diplomatic leak inquiry

Investigations are underway in Canada to find out how a message sent by the High Commissioner in London to the External Affairs Department in Ottawa came into the hands of a television network. The message expressed fears that diplomatic telephone conversations were being tapped.

# BR power drive urged

The chairman of British Rail called on the Government to approve a programme to electrify more main lines after a study group reported that that would reduce oil use and help manufacturers win more export orders. The investment programme for the railways could cost between £250m and £720m.

# Closed shop dismissal

Miss Joanna Harris, aged 20, the poultry inspector who refused to join a union, has been dismissed by Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, West Midlands, which operates a closed shop policy. The council's personnel officer said that the names of a number of other non-union employees had been notified.

# Airline strike vote

British Airways ground staff to stage one-day stoppages that will halt operations at Heathrow.

# Uganda: Troops have arrested a leading politician and businessman in the wake of the attacks on police stations this week

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## HOME NEWS

## Electrification of main rail lines would bring profits and export orders, report says

A big programme of electrification on Britain's main railway lines would be profitable and have several other important advantages, according to a report published yesterday.

The report, published yesterday, is the result of a study carried out jointly by British Rail and the Department of Transport.

It says that although electrification would not affect total energy consumption it would reduce the amount of oil used and would also help manufacturers to win more export orders.

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, welcomed the report and called on the Government to approve a rolling programme to electrify more main lines. He said the report shows that there is a profitable case for more electrification.

A more cautious response came from Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, who was sent the report a month ago. He said in a written parliamentary reply that he would have to "consider carefully the prospects of the British Railways Board's commercial business and how the funds to finance electrification might be generated".

After examining various options for main line electrification, Mr Michael Pocher, a member of British Railways Board, and Mr John Palmer, an Under Secretary at the Department of Transport, the joint chairman of the study group, say that all the larger programmes showed an internal rate of return of 11 per cent.

The most ambitious scheme (option 5) would mean that by the year 2000 more than half Britain's railways would be electrified and that 83 per cent of all passengers and 68 per cent of all freight would be electrically hauled. All the schemes examined would be profitable, though the quickest, in spite of being the most demanding in terms of investment, would give the best returns.

The report says: "If funds for railway financing were not constrained, the best course would be to choose now the largest and fastest programme".

On the question of when to begin an electrification programme, it is pointed out that much of British Rail's traction and rolling stock will have to be replaced in the next 10 to 15 years. If electrification is delayed new diesels would have to be bought and then possibly scrapped before the end of their working life.

With an eye, perhaps, on government reluctance to commit itself to investment programmes ranging between £250m and £720m at 1978 prices, the report's authors advance arguments for going beyond what they call "a strategic decision in principle".

They want a commitment to a specific programme.

The four main options examined were:

Base option 1: The existing network plus existing electrification schemes (London, St Pancras, to Bedford; Colchester to Norwich and Harwich; Bishop's Cleeve to Cambridge; Edge Hill to Earlestown; Manchester to Euxton junction and Preston to Blackpool; Paisley to Ayr; Kilwinning to Largs and Springburn to Cumbernauld).

Option 2: Electrification from London northwards, including the east coast main line to Leeds and Newcastle; the Midland main line via Sheffield, Birmingham to York, Edinburgh to Glasgow and Edinburgh to Carlisle.

Option 3: A medium network encompassing all the main inter-city routes, in addition to those in Option 2, those would include London to Bristol, South Wales and Plymouth; Birmingham to Taunton; Newcastle to Edinburgh; and Manchester to Leeds.

Option 4: The largest scheme, extending electrification from Plymouth to Penzance; Crewe to Holyhead; Edinburgh to Aberdeen and Doncaster to Hull. (Option 4 was not pursued after the interim report of 1979 was issued.)

The report says that decisions have to be made on when to start and how fast to work.

## ELECTRIFIED MILEAGE IN EACH OPTION (excluding sidings)

Option	Route miles	Per cent of present network	Per cent of passenger and freight mileage electrically hauled
Option 1: Base	2,580	23	23
Option 2: Moderate	3,460	31	38
Option 3: Medium	4,620	42	54
Option 4: Large	5,750	52	68

Total BR network at 11,780

11,008

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## West German terror suspect flies home

By Stewart Tendler

A West German wanted by the Bonn authorities for alleged terrorist activities in the early 1970s flew home last night after being arrested by detectives in London.

Michael Baumann, aged 34, is alleged to have been a member of the Movement Second June before fleeing into exile and renouncing any connexion with West German terrorist groups. Scotland Yard said that he had left London Airport voluntarily, accompanied by West German police officers.

But Mr Lawrence Grant, a solicitor approached by Herr Baumann's friends, said he intended to protest strongly to Scotland Yard. He said that he had sought access to Herr Baumann since 3.30 pm on Tuesday but that the police had not allowed him to see the arrested suspect.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Grant sent a letter to Scotland Yard calling for access and complaining that although the police had said that Herr Baumann had stated he wanted to go back to West Germany, his decision had been made without legal advice.

Mr Grant said that shortly after Herr Baumann left Britain he received a reply from Mr Colin Hewitt, the Deputy Assistant Commissioner in



Michael Baumann: Left voluntarily, police say.

charge of the Special Branch, who said that the West German had signed a statement that he wished to go home. Mr Hewitt was sure that he knew the consequences of his decision, but would be told that Mr Grant was prepared to act for him.

Herr Baumann was arrested at a house in Hackney. He is known to have been in Britain for at least eight months and was just about to start a job as a carpenter.

## MP is determined to back telephone tap amendment

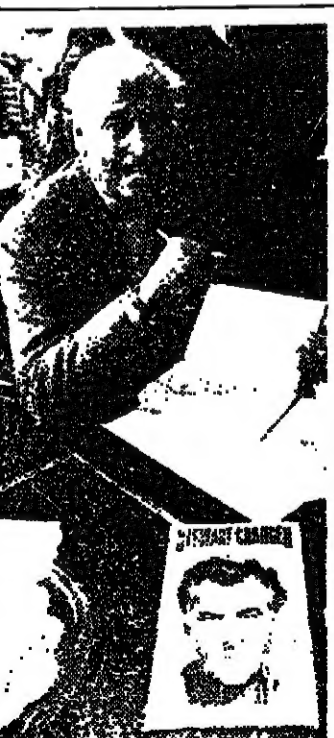
By Our Political Reporter

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, failed yesterday to dissuade Mr John Gort, Conservative MP for Barnet, Hendon North, from backing a Labour-sponsored clause which will impose legal constraints on telephone tapping.

The two met at Mr Whitelaw's residence, but Mr Gort, who is a member of the Commons committee considering the telecommunications Bill, told him that he intended to table an amendment at the Bill's report stage.

The new clause would require the Home Secretary to issue a warrant before telephone messages could be intercepted and would ban tapping for political reasons.

Mr Gort wants to extend the scope of the clause in one particular but reduce it in another. The clause includes terrorist or espionage activity but Mr Gort wants the word "subversive" included as was proposed in the White Paper on interference in communications published last year.



Actor's story: Stewart Granger signing copies of his autobiography, "Sparks Fly Upwards", in London yesterday.

## Smaller Unionist parties form electoral pact

From David Nicholson-Lord

The fragmentation of Unionist politics in Northern Ireland, certain to be an important factor in forthcoming local elections, was reinforced somewhat yesterday with the announcement of a unity pact between two of the smaller Unionist parties.

Joint principles, including new proposals for a devolved Ulster government, have been agreed between the Unionist Party of Northern Ireland, founded by Lord Faulkner of Downpatrick, who died in 1977, and the Ulster Popular Unionist Party, set up by Mr James Kilfedder, MP for Down, North.

A pact is also likely in the council elections in May. Mrs Anne Dickson, leader of the UPNI, said it was hoped to fight in every district and that the new grouping would probably be the third in size after the Official Unionists and the Democratic Unionists.

The agreed principles include a Bill of rights and a devolved government with scope for all parties.

## More closed shop rebels face inquiry at Sandwell

From Arthur Osman

Birmingham

After the dismissal yesterday of Miss Joan Harris, aged 20, by Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, West Midlands, because of her refusal to join a union, it was learnt that other employees had been named for investigation.

The National Council for Civil Liberties described her dismissal as unfair, and Mr Norman McWhirter, deputy chairman of the Freedom Association, said: "We fear that this witch-hunt will now extend to another 50 or more employees."

Mr Dennis Hodgetts, the council's personnel officer, agreed that there were a number of other employees in the education department whose names had been notified.

Miss Harris, a poultry inspector, had become the first to suffer under the Labour-controlled council's closed shop policy. She heard of her dismissal during a five-minute meeting with Mr Hodgetts and Mr Stanley Hogg, the environmental health director. Her notice will expire on March 11.

She said: "I have been sacked because I refused to join the union. They altered my contract without asking me and my freedom of choice has been taken away."

Other council workers had "swallowed their pride to protect their families. To give in is sometimes harder than to fight on, and I still cannot believe that all this is happening under English law."

Mr Hodgetts agreed that she had been a good employee. If she joined a union before March 11 she would be re-instated.

Miss Patricia Hewitt, general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said: "On my reading of the law it is quite clearly an unfair dismissal as she was employed before the closed shop came into effect."

## Bill to curb indecent displays 'a rehash'

Our Parliamentary Staff the private member's Bill aims to control the public display of indecent matter was a rehash of existing legislation which had failed to deal with the issue, Dr Shirley Summerskill, opposition spokesman on home affairs, said yesterday.

I am very concerned the Bill will pass this year and adult book producers will get it and carry on just as they are doing. I am concerned the police will feel it is not really improve on existing legislation", she said at the opening of the committee

stage of the Indecent Displays (Control) Bill.

The Government backs the broad objectives of the Bill, which received an unopposed second reading last month. It becomes law a person who displays indecent matter will be guilty of an offence.

Dr Summerskill, Labour MP for Halifax, said a falling of existing legislation and of the Bill was the use of the word "indecent". She proposed that it should be replaced by "offensive to reasonable people".

She said: "I do feel that the word 'offensive' will catch a great many displays which are

not held in law to be indecent."

This will make a far more effective and enforceable piece of legislation than the present Bill.

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, said he could understand the desire to try to define more precisely the objectionable nature of the material whose display the Bill was concerned.

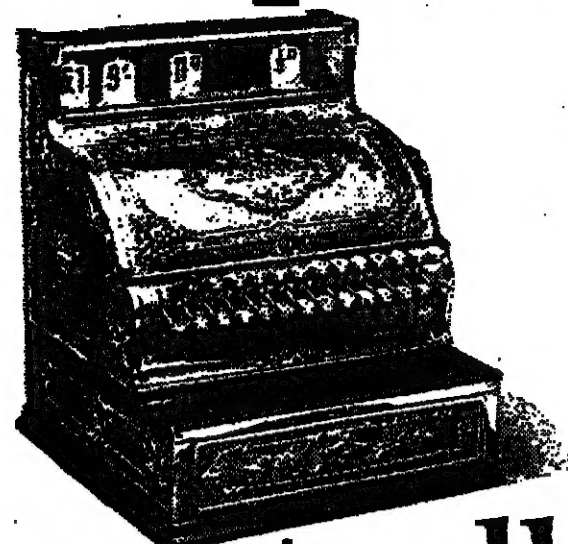
But he remained convinced that it was preferable to keep the term which Parliament had used in statutes for about hundred years. "Indecent" should be left as the decisive concept.

## Award scheme celebrates a silver success

The Duke of Edinburgh said last night that his award scheme had provided hundreds of thousands of young people with a kind of education they did not get in school.

Speaking at a dinner at Mansion House to mark the award's twenty-fifth anniversary, he said: "You do not learn about such things as human relations, civilized behaviour, concern for others, self-discipline, fitness or even practical morality sitting at a desk, yet these are all part of education."

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## HOME NEWS

# London hospitals to lose more than 4,000 acute beds in return for better geriatric and mental service

By Nicholas Timmins

London is to lose more than 4,000, or almost one in seven, of its acute medical and surgical beds over the next seven years, in return for more geriatric, mental illness and mental handicap beds, and improved community services.

A report from the London Advisory Group, endorsed by Ministers yesterday, says acute services should be concentrated in 23 of the larger hospitals, including the dozen main teaching hospitals.

But about thirty smaller, local hospitals, which have not been named, will lose some or all of their acute beds, and change to providing geriatric, mental illness or community services. Some will be closed.

The changes, the most radical of London's hospital system will have undergone since the National Health Service was founded, were described as "a great day for London's health care" by Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health.

Health authorities should make urgent plans taking the report into account, he said. They should consult in the usual way, but he would watch progress to see that things really move.

The policy was greeted with some caution by the British Medical Association, which said that unless family doctor and other primary services were improved quickly, patients would face greater difficulties.

"If the reduction in acute beds proceeds before measures are taken to enhance family doctor and other primary health care services, an even greater strain will be thrown upon GPs who are already struggling to cope."

Dr Vaughan said the policy would end years of uncertainty, in which a number of teaching hospitals have been threatened and would mean resources could be transferred from acute services to those neglected areas in which London was ill-provided. The capital, for example, has 15 per cent too few geriatric beds.

The report argues that inner London's falling population, expected to be down to 2.5 million by 1990, has had to place too much reliance on acute beds because of poor geriatric, long-stay, family doctor and community services. These were expensive and not necessary in patients' interests.

It accepts that the number of acute beds should be cut from

26,650 in 1979 to 22,500 by 1988; the reduction of 4,120 being split roughly between inner and outer London.

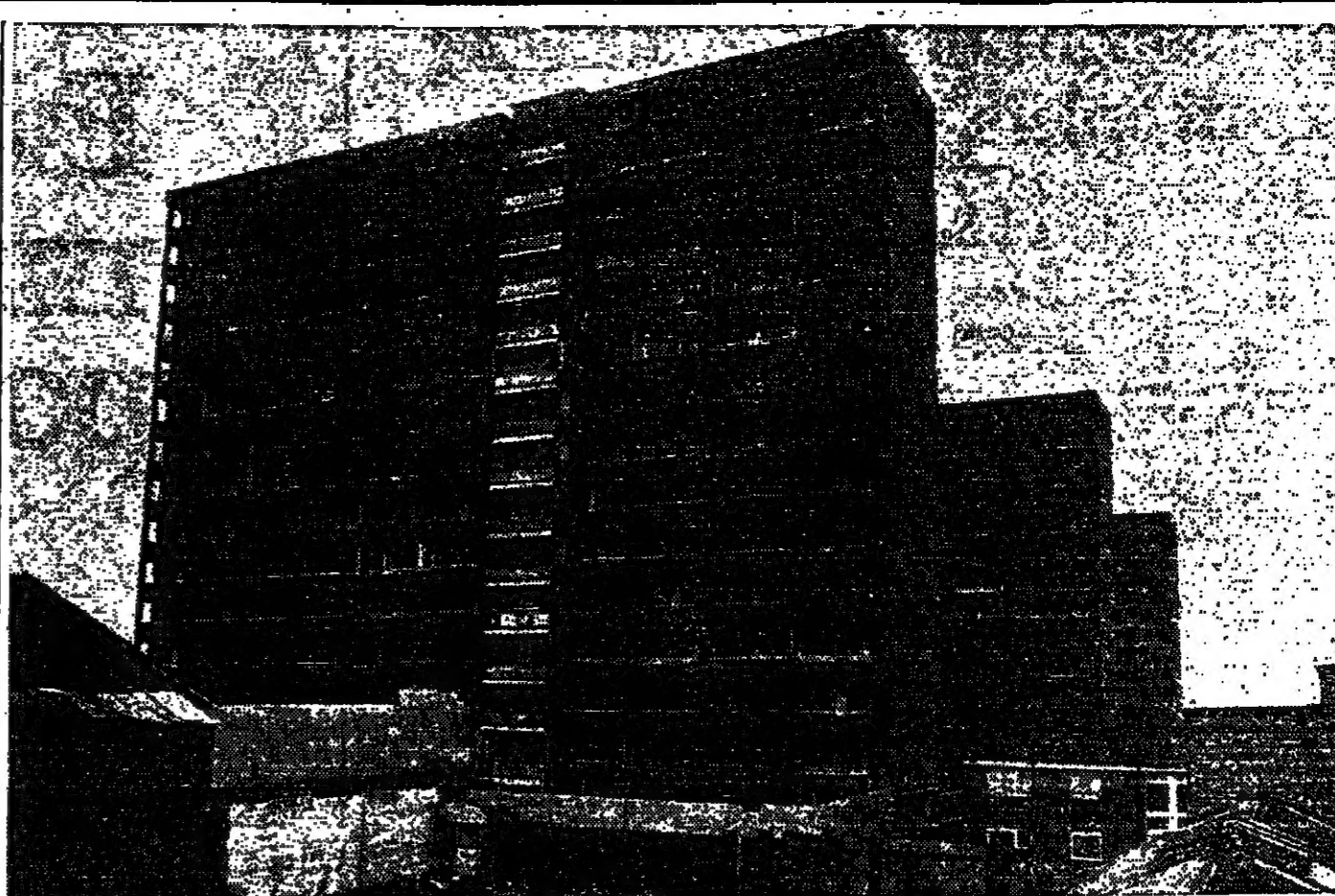
In return, it is essential that geriatric, community and primary care services are improved, to unblock acute beds being filled by elderly patients requiring longer-term care, and to cope with the earlier discharges of patients now taking place.

Commenting on family doctor services, the report says improvements may depend more on central government than local action.

The report argues that the main acute services should be concentrated where the greatest investment has been in the teaching hospitals in the centre of London, and at those like St Stephen's Hospital, Fulham Road, and the Westminster Hospital, Highgate.

The alternative strategy of cuts across the board would hamper big hospitals and make smaller ones not viable, while shutting an important hospital could not easily be justified where less suitable hospital would need considerable investment.

Accessibility is not on the whole a serious difficulty, the report says. The retention of the central London teaching hospitals would ease the medical schools' job of finding enough patients.



"Piggeries" sold: Contracts were exchanged yesterday between Liverpool City Council and a private property company for the sale of the three large blocks of flats (photographed above), which are locally nicknamed "The Piggeries" (John Young writes from Liverpool). The council decided several months ago to sell the three blocks after they had been persistently damaged by vandals to the point where

potential tenants refused to move there. After considering various tenders it accepted an offer from Marquee Securities, of London. Although the purchase price was nominal, persistent doubts have been expressed about whether the deal would go through. Even after yesterday's news, there was scepticism about the company's prospects of selling the renovated flats on the open market at an estimated

£10,000 each. One suggestion was that they might be purchased by the local health authority or the university for accommodation for nurses or students. Mr Richard Kemp, chairman of the council's housing committee, said yesterday that legal complications had delayed the exchange of contracts. He thought the flats would appeal to single people and childless couples and admitted that they should never have been offered to families.

## Government licenses dog disease vaccine

By Hugh Clayton

The first government licence was issued yesterday for production of a vaccine against disease which has killed hundreds of dogs in Britain.

The licence was given to Daphar Veterinary Ltd, of Southampton by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to manufacture a vaccine against canine parvovirus.

Mr Keith Davies, a Yorkshire veterinary surgeon, said at a press conference held in London by Daphar yesterday: "We are still seeing cases in our area every week. We are having about one death a week even now."

"We originally thought the term 'killer virus' was very exaggerated statement, but we soon found that it was not very far from the truth."

The new vaccine will supercede car vaccine, which was found last year to give only some protection against the disease, but was never licensed by the Government for use on dogs.

Professor Robert Johnson who worked on the dog vaccine at James Cook University, Queensland, Australia, said yesterday that different animals were affected by different varieties of parvovirus.

The parvovirus which affects dogs was a mutation which affected animals in the family including cats and leopards. "This feline virus is very dangerous," he said.

Mr Davies said that the disease affected dogs very suddenly. A puppy that was a right one minute would suddenly become breathless and drop dead. When one puppy a litter had been affected it others were almost certain to follow. Usually the dog died even though they appeared perfectly healthy.

Mrs Barbara Woodhouse, author and television broadcaster about dog-training, said the arrival of the new vaccine was "absolutely terrific". She added: "I heard this morning of an entire kennel being wiped out by parvovirus; it was inoculated with feline vaccine."

**Digging up the roots**

The Irish Genealogical Association has been established in Belfast to help Irish expatriates to trace their family history.

## Mr Stonehouse's mother dies aged 87

Mrs Rosina Stonehouse, aged 87, the mother of Mr John Stonehouse, the former Labour Cabinet minister, died in hospital during the night, it was announced yesterday.

She had been ill for some time and was admitted to Southampton general hospital early last month after a stroke. She died a short while after news of her son's marriage to Mrs Sheila Buckley, his former secretary, became public.

Mr Stonehouse said yesterday that his mother gave her blessing to the marriage, which was in Hampshire on January 31. Mrs Stonehouse was a former mayor of Southampton, was a veteran Labour Party worker.

## Fishermen fined for obstruction

By Richard Ford

Eleven fishermen who were arrested while picketing at Grimsby and Fleetwood ended last night and it is expected that inshore vessels will sail today. As the controversy over cheap imports continued, 12 fishermen's wives handed in two crates of cod, bought on the quayside at Grimsby, to 10 Downing Street.

On the crates were the words: "Fishermen get 50p for this, it sells in the shops for £1.20p".

The 12 women, led by Mrs Lesley Todd, whose husband is chairman of Humberside Fishing Association, handed in a petition calling for aid to the industry and end to cheap imports. They were supported by Mr Austin Mitchell, Labour MP for Grimsby.

Elsewhere in Britain, inshore

fishermen from Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft held up 70 tonnes of imported Dutch fish for several hours at Great Yarmouth. In the South-west, fishermen will meet in Plymouth today to set up a coordinating committee and start a fighting fund to finance protests.

At Fleetwood, Lancashire, 70 inshore vessels returned to sea yesterday at the end of a three-day tie-up with a warning from the merchants that they will boycott inshore fish if there is further disruption. The warning followed an incident in which 5000 damage was done to lorries belonging to one of the port's main merchants. The inshore men have denied responsibility.

Brussels talks, page 6

## In brief

### £64,000 award for nurses

Seven female nurses at the Peterborough district hospital have been awarded a total of £64,000 in compensation for back injuries sustained on duty, mainly because of lifting patients. The payments are the result of out-of-court settlements after a four-year legal battle by the National Union of Public Employees.

One of the nurses received £30,000 and other payments ranged from £3,000 to £8,500.

## Move to reduce size of marginal constituency

By Michael Horsnell

The marginal parliamentary constituency of Oxford, regained for the Conservatives at the last general election by Mr John Patten with a majority of 1,497 votes, might be cut in size under a provisional recommendation issued by the Boundary Commission for England today.

The city's electors, who had given Mr Evan Luard, the former Labour MP a majority of 1,036 in October, 1974, will be cut from £81,709 to 60,201.

Six wards of the city would form part of a realigned Abingdon constituency, whose electorate would also be reduced, from 96,447 at the last general election to 63,076.

Under the proposed changes Oxfordshire would have six parliamentary seats, compared with the present three plus parts of four others. The constituencies of Banbury and Henley will remain, with adjustments to reduce their electorates, and two new ones emerge, Wantage and Witney. But Oxon, Mid would disappear.

Under other proposals, Buckinghamshire would have six seats, compared with the present four and part of one other. A new seat of Milton Keynes, comprising all but three of the wards of the new town, would emerge.

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**BOTTOMS UP**

## Court orders bank to hand over £1,980 from robbery

From Our Correspondent

Douglas, Isle of Man

An Isle of Man court has ordered a bank to hand over nearly £2,000 held in a deposit account after being told it was part of the proceeds of a £26,000 armed robbery in Northern Ireland in December 1979.

Mr Michael Moyle, the Manx Government Advocate, told the Chancery Court at Douglas yesterday that the money was stolen in a robbery at the Kilroot power station, Eden, Carrickfergus, on December 20, 1979. He added that £1,980 had been traced to an account in the Northern Ireland Industrial Bank (Isle of Man) Ltd, at St George's Street, Douglas. The money was deposited to an account in the name of the Trustees for Lorne Young Protestant Volunteers' Flute Band.

Mr Moyle, who appeared for

## Court orders bank to hand over £1,980 from robbery

the power station company, Alton and Company, said the bank was cited as the first defendant and the second defendant was Samuel James McVeigh, who was serving a prison sentence.

Mr Malcolm Kelly, a court official, said he had a letter from Mr McVeigh admitting that the money was stolen. In the letter, read to the court, Mr McVeigh said: "The £1,980 is the property of the plaintiff arising out of a robbery at Kilroot power station. I admit that the money was deposited with the Northern Ireland Industrial Bank and I agree that it be repaid to the plaintiff."

Mr Moyle said: "The bank is an entirely innocent party in this. It was merely the stakeholder as it were."

Deputy Arthur Luft made an order that the money be repaid to the power station company.

## Scots supporter fined under new drink law

From Our Correspondent

Edinburgh

The first Scottish football supporter to be charged under the new drink laws was fined £35 at Edinburgh Sheriff Court yesterday.

Norman Tosh aged 19, a Dundee supporter, admitted being drunk at Easter Road, Edinburgh, last Saturday when his team were playing Dundee in a First Division game.

Mr Tosh, of Carmichael Street, Dundee, contravened the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1980, it was stated. He had four pints of lager before the game.

Mr Robert Burnett, for the defence, said that although the act was the first of its kind it had already displayed to him certain difficulties that the courts would have to face in interpreting some parts of the Act.

## Hindley honours try

Myra Hindley, who last year took a BA degree in the Open University while serving her life sentence for the Moors murders, has been given permission to go on for an honours degree.

## Beaten by moles

Mole hills on two council-owned football pitches in Peterborough have forced two clubs to use other grounds. The council is providing other pitches free of charge until it finds ways of eliminating the mole hills.

## JP found dead

Mr William Beattall, aged 57, an Essex magistrate since 1961, was found dead with gunshot wounds yesterday at his farm at Wakering, near Southend. A shotgun was near by.

## Prince trains for race

The Prince of Wales went for a training gallop at Lamour early yesterday in preparation for his race at Newbury on Saturday, when he will ride his hunter Alibari.

## Furnace blast hurts 3

Three men were hurt yesterday when molten metal exploded in a furnace at the British Steel Corporation's River Don steel works in Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

## British Steel fined

The British Steel Corporation was fined £100 with £40 costs by magistrates at Chichester, Sussex, yesterday after it admitted a short weight delivery of stainless steel.

## PC's rescue fails

Police Constable Alexander Hart, aged 22, was overcome by fumes yesterday while trying to rescue Mr Frederick Leighton, aged 90, who died in a fire at his home in Upper Elmers End Road, Beckenham, south London.

## 'Nightmare' search for good pub food

By Robin Young

Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The overwhelming majority of public houses have no idea of what good food is, according to Egon Ronay in his *Raleigh Pub Guide 1981*, published today.

Mr Ronay says that he sent 14 men and women "of undoubted palate and stamina" to inspect five thousand public houses out of many more which had been recommended.

"The failure rate was enormous," he says. Only 935 were accepted for inclusion in the guide. A third of those in last year's edition were eliminated.

## 'Nightmare' search for good pub food

"Our search was something of a nightmare," Mr Ronay complains, citing "inedible travesties of sandwiches, pastry-covered mush sold as pasties, shrivelled bread sausages, and the great British hide-all, curry."

The inspectors found that food in free houses was best, while public houses with managers, as opposed to tenants, served the poorest food.

A poll among the publicans who were successful in getting their houses into the guide showed that only one in 25 attributed his success with customers to the beer he

## 'Nightmare' search for good pub food

served. More thought it was because of their own personalities while one in six credited to bar food. More than half thought the attraction of their public house was in atmosphere.

The relative unimportance of beer was emphasized by Christopher Goss, landlord of the Greyhound Inn, St. James, near Taunton Somerset, which was named *Ronay's 1981 Pub of the Year*.

"I have just changed six of the seven beers I keep," Goss said. "And I do not in any of the customers' minds Egon Ronay's *Raleigh Pub Guide 1981* (Penguin, £2.25).

## Transport budget cut of £5.2m for Merseyside

From Our Correspondent

Liverpool

Merseyside County Council's transport committee yesterday approved a package of strong Labour opposition, a package deal to cut its estimates for the coming year by £5.2m. It will consider saving a further £500,000 needed to bring total cuts to £5.8m sought in the Conservative-controlled county budget.

The Merseyside passenger transport executive had said in a report that the cuts were bound to lead to a deterioration in services on the buses, the Mersey rail network and the cross-river ferries.

Labour opposed each item of the package unsuccessfully in a debate which lasted three hours.

There will be an application for a 45 per cent rise in fares in July, the third in 18 months, and a reduction in buses and trains operating in the late evening and on Sundays.

The Mersey ferries will continue to operate in the peak commuter periods.

## Jail for fitter who had an arsenal at home

As a child, Christopher May had a passion for collecting firearms. It was stated at Winchester Crown Court yesterday. When the police went to his home, Mr May, a target fitter at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, Hampshire, was found to have amassed an arsenal of missiles, ammunition, and explosives, it was added.

Mr May, aged 26, of Sonning Lane, Sonning, near Reading, Berkshire, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment

## Jail for fitter who had an arsenal at home

after admitting five charges possessing firearms, two of which were live. One of the items he had collected was a mortar and a hand grenade.

Mr Justice Michael Davies said he accepted that most of the items in the collection were not dangerous.

## Average county council rate rises below 10pc

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Rate increases in the non-metropolitan counties in England and Wales for 1981-82 should average less than 10 per cent, the Association of County Councils was told in London yesterday by Mr Ian Cottle, chairman of the association's finance committee.

The counties have gained from the Government's decision to switch resources to their areas away from London and the other main conurbations. That increased their share of government grant by 1.8 per cent.

Rate precept increase among the counties vary widely and include a nil increase in Wiltshire, 3 per cent in Cheshire, 6.4 per cent in Somerset, 13 per cent in Derbyshire and 18 per cent in Gloucestershire.

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## Group opposed to nuclear dump claims a victory

From Our Correspondent

Ludlow

A group opposing the silt dumping of nuclear waste in mid-Wales said yesterday it had gained "a temporary victory" over the Government.

The Institute of Geology Sciences, a government agency, has not expected to carry out drilling on the Pw Gwynedd border.

The opposition group, Pe Against Nuclear Dumping Rural Areas, named sites in Snowdonia national park as being intended for test holes by the institute.

Mr Don Arnott, the group's scientific adviser, said yesterday that local opposition had forced the institute to submit planning applications.

## Conference role for Duke

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Duke of Edinburgh is to address what was described yesterday as the first international conference on human values, to be held in London at the end of March. The organizers hope the conference will lead to a permanent exhibition centre to promote the idea of service to people, particularly among the young.

Dr Richard Lammerton, a consultant running a domiciliary health service in the East End

## Conference role for Duke

of London, asked the Duke to address the conference, which was organized by the Duke of Edinburgh's International Youth Foundation. The Duke will be joined by other members of the royal family, including Prince Albert, Prince Charles, and Prince Edward.

The conference will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, from March 28 to 30. It will be the first time that the Duke of Edinburgh has addressed a conference of this kind.

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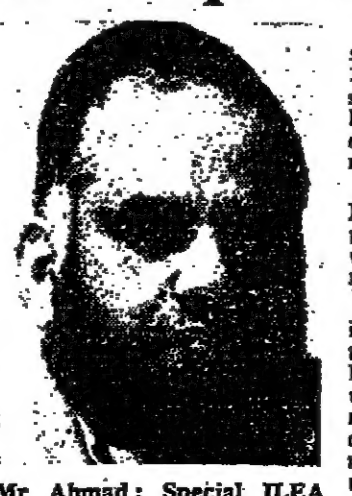
## Bias claim on mosque visit pay cut

By Lucy Hodges

A devout Muslim teacher has complained to the European Commission of Human Rights in Strasbourg alleging that the British Government has contravened the European Convention on Human Rights by denying him time off with pay to attend the mosque on Fridays.

Mr Ifkhar Ahmed, of Margery Park Road, Forest Gate, east London, who works for the Inner London Education Authority, has been forced to work part time because of his insistence on going to the mosque every Friday. The authority reduces his pay by £596 a year, and has given him a special contract so that he works at two primary schools, at one for two-and-a-half days a week and at the other for two days a week.

Mr Ahmed says that that is discriminatory. "Because of my religion I lose money. I will never get promotion and I do not even have a class of my own to teach."



Mr Ahmed: Special ILEA contract.

He rested his case largely on section 30 of the Education Act, 1944, which says that no teacher shall lose money or promotion because of his religious opinions or because he attends religious worship.

The Court of Appeal, with Lord Scarman dissenting, said that section 30 only applied where the school timetable permitted.

In 1974 Mr Ahmed was teaching at a special school and went to the mosque every Friday at lunchtime. As a result his class was left untaught for 40 to 45 minutes in the afternoon. The other members of staff thought that was unfair and eventually the ILEA wrote to tell him he would have to move to a part-time contract.

Mr Ahmed rejected that and resigned. Two years later he accepted the part-time contract because he said he needed the money and felt it better to fight for change within the system.

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## OVERSEAS

## Iran President attacks communist drive to 'establish tyranny'

From Tony Alloway

Tehran, Feb 11

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of Iran today accused pro-Soviet communists of co-opting the country's ruling Muslim fundamentalists to "establish tyranny" in the country.

In a ceremony marking the second anniversary of the revolution in Iran he told a crowd of hundreds of thousands: "In our Islamic Republic the people's prestige must not be played with such a Stalinist manner and our nation must resist such action."

Mr Bani-Sadr also condemned pro-Soviet elements and launched a surprisingly strong attack on the clergy for excessive interference in government affairs.

In addition, a ceremony in which the student militants who took the American hostages were to have handed over the captured United States Embassy for use by the wounded of the revolution, was called off at the last minute after Ayatollah Khomeini said it was "inadvisable".

The large crowds that gathered at Freedom Square in the west of the city to hear the President's speech listened in a festive and peaceful atmosphere while the unexpected message of Ayatollah Khomeini was read by his son, Hajatoleslam Ahmad Khomeini.

"This is a serious warning to those clergymen serving in courts and other organizations that they should under no circumstances interfere in areas outside their competence," the Ayatollah's message said. Besides the courts he singled out revolutionary committees largely responsible for internal security, and a body established in help to give the poor basic living facilities.

He said: "Interference in executive affairs of the country, giving people positions, taking their positions away and so on will result in disorder in the affairs of the country and must be avoided."

The Ayatollah said there were many instances of such interference and warned the clergy that they were being misled into such actions by "devils" to lower their esteem and "damage Islam".

The Ayatollah's statements appeared in lend support to the President. The bodies the Ayatollah specifically complained of are controlled by

the President's fundamentalist opponents.

Describing the revolution as "this great miracle of the century" and pleading once more for national unity, he said that the United States was now "trying to intensify domestic disputes". But he was even more explicit in attacking "the dangers of international communism".

The Ayatollah said: "The danger of communism is not less than that of Western capitalism. The people must be alert for their plots."

Political observers said the Ayatollah's message may well have resulted from his talks with the President two days ago, in which the serious problems facing the country were discussed. If so it would support the belief of some observers that the Ayatollah is once again shifting the power balance in favour of the President, although still far from giving him his outright support.

Among the matters most probably discussed in Monday's meeting was that of Western meddling by the President in his speech today, the growing concern over the infiltration of the pro-Moscow communist Tudeh Party into the ruling apparatus.

Today the President said: "The Soviet Union's agents... are now trying, by cooperation with the group which has control of the country, to establish tyranny."

We have known you, too leaders of the Tudeh Party, very well for about 30 years. We know you have freedom... We know you are great liars. Exhorting the people to democracy, full rights under the constitution the President declared: "I am ready to die in order to keep the freedom and independence of the country."

The President said the country's "third stage" of the revolution when the one group that had seized power—a reference to the clergy-backed Islamic Republican Party—established a dictatorship.

"Our people have no judicial rights. All we observe is a group of people with knives and clubs attacking gatherings, student dormitories, forcing schools to close illegally and assassinating our people all over the country."

The President, widely cheered throughout his speech, drew great applause at the end when he repeated three times: "Censorship must be eliminated. Laws must be executed."



Lindbergh claim: Mr Kenneth Kerwin, left, listens intently while his lawyer, Mr Robert Bryan, displays photographs at a press conference in Flemington, New Jersey, of the baby son of Charles Lindbergh, the aviation pioneer, who made the first solo flight across

the Atlantic. The child was kidnapped in 1932 and was thought to have been killed. Mr Kerwin, however, says he was the baby in the photographs. He has now begun a lawsuit to force the state of New Jersey to release records which he says will prove his claim to be Lindbergh's son.

## Solidarity accused of 'power plot'

From Michael Binyon

Moscow, Feb 11

The Russians today poured scorn on American State Department comments that the Reagan Administration would not grant credits to Poland and was looking instead for economic reform in the country.

A Tass commentary—apparently written before the State Department reversed its position on granting aid to Poland—said the United States was trying to impose economic pressure on sovereign states for selfish policy aims.

The Polish people had rejected that the State Department spokesman had made a "kind of ultimatum" that unless the Poles carried out an economic reform, they could not expect any American credits.

The reformers the Americans wanted, according to the news agency, was the abandonment of communism, which a recent conference in Washington had called an "unnatural and alien system" for Eastern Europe.

But Tass asserted that the Polish people had rejected capitalism "once and for all" and the country was and would remain communist.

A Soviet newspaper, in a long and spicy account of the chaos and intrigue its special reporter said he found in Poland, asserted that plotters, disguised as trade union leaders, were making a bid for political power.

The influential weekly paper *Literaturnaya Gazeta* said the leaders of Solidarity, while describing their union as apolitical, had really launched a fierce political struggle "masked by the pseudoeconomic camouflage of strikes".

The paper said that the "unbridled extremism" of some of the leaders was inspired by the "semi-legal" organization KOR (the dissident Social Self-defence Committee). It described Mr Jacek Kuron, one of KOR's leaders, as a "mouthpiece of anti-socialist forces" who for 20 years had been operating on anti-socialist lines, not working but living comfortably in Warsaw on dollars and Deutschmarks secretly sent to him.

The paper said that KOR agents began to infiltrate the Gdansk docks in 1976, playing on the authorities' economic

mistakes and recruiting men from the countryside. KOR men were doing their best to take advantage of the people's "weak socialist conviction and understanding of the national interest".

The graphic account included a curious episode in a train where the correspondent said he met a drunken military attaché from a Nato country who remarked that he was a spy.

KOR kept in regular touch with supporters in Sweden. The paper said that the "unbridled extremism" of some of the leaders was inspired by the "semi-legal" organization KOR (the dissident Social Self-defence Committee). It described Mr Jacek Kuron, one of KOR's leaders, as a "mouthpiece of anti-socialist forces" who for 20 years had been operating on anti-socialist lines, not working but living comfortably in Warsaw on dollars and Deutschmarks secretly sent to him.

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## Toll rises as fighting continues in Zimbabwe

From Stephen Taylor

Salisbury, Feb 11

Fighting between soldiers in three Zimbabwe national army battalions has claimed at least 19 lives in the past five days and is still out of control in one area, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, told Parliament tonight.

Mr Mugabe said that the situation was serious, "not in the sense of a war going on but that there have been a series of incidents of death and wounding in at least three parts of the country".

The fighting broke out at Ntshinduna barracks, near Bulawayo, on Saturday and spread on Monday night to Connemara barracks, near Gwelo.

Heavy fire restarted late tonight in the area of Glenville barracks, with reports of tracer fire illuminating the sky.

The Prime Minister told the House of Assembly that Ntshinduna was quiet and that soldiers were being disarmed. Five men had died in the weekend fighting which started after a dispute at a beerhall.

But at Connemara barracks, on the main Bulawayo-Salisbury road, members of the joint high command, including the leaders of the former Zipra and Zanu battalions, were engaged in clashes, had been unable to quell the fighting, he added.

Members of the joint high command had entered the area but repeated efforts had not succeeded in convincing soldiers to stop fighting in the bush to return to their camp.

Patrols have been mounted to deal with the lawless elements, Mr Mugabe said. There were reports tonight that large military forces were building up at Que Que and Gwelo, two towns on either side of Connemara which has been cut off by roadblocks since yesterday.

Mr Mugabe said that five people were known to have died at Connemara but that figures were still unclear and the toll might rise.

The most recent fighting was at Glenville barracks in Bulawayo last night where Mr Mugabe said that 10 people had died. However, military sources said today that the bodies of 11 men, all thought to be soldiers, had been taken to the mortuary at Mpilo hospital in Bulawayo.

Although Mr Mugabe specifically named Zipra or Zanu elements as being responsible, it seems clear that soldiers formerly belonging to Zipra, the military wing of Mr Joshua Nkomo's party, broke into the armoury at Connemara and attacked former members of Zanu.

The next few days are likely to prove crucial to the nation. The factional violence has involved three of the nine battalions formed in the integration process last year, including one of the most senior.

## Ottawa seeks source of diplomatic 'leak'

From John Best

Ottawa, Feb 11

Investigations are under way to find who leaked the text of a confidential cable from the Canadian High Commissioner in London to Ottawa on the subject of the controversial plan to patriate the Canadian constitution.

The path of Mr Pierre Trudeau's constitutional reform plan has been strewn with leaked documents almost from the beginning.

The latest episode occurred yesterday when CBC television made public a secret diplomatic cable sent by Mrs Jean Waddell, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, to the External Affairs Department here.

In it Mrs Waddell expressed fear that telephone conversations between the High Commissioner and Ottawa, dealing with Canadian Government strategy for patriating the British North America Act, were being bugged.

We must take it for granted that phone conversations are all monitored and taped by suitably-equipped countries including Britain, France, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, the High Commissioner said.

"Why give Britain notice of our strategy concerns or judgments of some of its key players? Why give others an opportunity for mischief?" Classified telex messages were "immeasurably safer".

An External Affairs Department spokesman asked today whether an investigation is being conducted into the leakage.

replied: "I expect it is being done."

He could not say who was involved in the investigation, but indicated that it covers Government departments in which External Affairs cables are copied, as well as the External Affairs Department itself.

The most celebrated leakage occurred last September, in the midst of a crucial federal-provincial conference of first ministers. It was a 64-page document marked "ministers' eyes only" which gave details of the federal strategy for bringing home the constitution with or without provincial consent.

It made clear that the Federal Government was prepared to treat the constitutional talks then under way "more like a street fight than a diplomatic negotiation" and assessed the chances of a federal-provincial agreement as "not very high".

Meanwhile, it appears almost certain that there will be a provincial election in Quebec in April.

Mr René Lévesque, the Parti Québécois Premier, has called a special cabinet meeting for tomorrow and Friday at which the timing of the election will be discussed.

The Parti Québécois, which advocates Quebec's independence from Canada, swept into office in November, 1976. Time is thus running out on its five-year mandate; already Mr Lévesque has carried on much longer than the normal four years.

The election dates most frequently mentioned in speculation are April 6, 7, 13 and 27.

## Britain recalls its High Commissioner in Canada

By Our Foreign Staff

Sir John Ford, the British High Commissioner in Canada, has been recalled to London for "consultations" over the Canadian constitutional dispute which yesterday saw the announcement of Sir John's retirement, and the leakage of Canadian diplomatic cables from London to Ottawa.

Sir John is back in London to brief Lord Carrington and officials on the constitutional situation, the Foreign Office confirmed last night. Debate on the issue resumes next week in the Canadian Parliament.

There was an inquest at the Canadian High Commission in London yesterday over the leaked cables, in which Mrs Jean Waddell, the High Commissioner, said Britain was probably tapping Canadian communications on constitutional strategy. Although the cables were sent under Mrs Waddell's authority, it was strongly implied that Mrs Waddell was not the author.

A source at the High Commission said they are "reasonably certain" that the cable was not leaked from London. It is thought in Ottawa that one or more civil servants have been responsible for the leaks.

The present strains arise from uncertainty over whether Westminster will endorse future legislation amending the Canadian constitution and establishing a Bill of Rights before relinquishing to Canada all legal control of these instruments.

The High Commission sources in London thought it unlikely that Mrs Waddell's effectiveness in dealing with the British Government would be impaired by the leaked cables.

The cables welcomed the retirement to the backbenches of Mr Norman St John Stevas, who had raised objections to the Trudeau package, and urged a propaganda "snow job" on Mr Jonathan Aiken, Tory MP for Thanet, also an opponent.

Disruption predicted: If, within a month, Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, submits a request for the patriation of the British North America Act, the Government is still determined to do its utmost to have the British parliament accede to a request from the Canadian Federal Government (Our Political Editor writes).

However, challenge and disruption is predicted in both the Commons and the Lords.

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## Angry denial by son of Mr Reagan

President Reagan's eldest son

Michael, aged 35, who is under

investigation for allegedly diverting \$17,500 (£7,480) invested in a gasohol project to his own personal use, has angrily denied any wrongdoing, and claimed that the Los Angeles district attorney's office "is out to get me because of my famous last name".

Speaking at his home in the suburbs of Los Angeles, he said: "If my name wasn't Reagan none of this would have happened. I've done nothing wrong but it seems since Watergate somebody is always trying to find something. First, you had Billy Carter and now all of a sudden I'm in the papers."

The Los Angeles district attorney today denied his office had singled Mr Reagan out because he was the son of the President, and said the scrutiny of his activities was a valid investigation.

On Monday it was disclosed that the district attorney and the State Department of Corporations were investigating Mr Reagan and his lawyer for possible violations of corporate laws.

Investigators said the Reagan inquiry began as an investigation into his involvement with a Los Angeles business promoter, against whom several people had complained.

## Washington ready to help Poles

From David Cross

Washington, Feb 11

After a day of confusion about his intentions, economic aid for Poland, the Administration here has made it clear that it wants to help Warsaw to overcome its difficulties.

At the same time, it is loath to pour good money after bad if the authorities in Warsaw are not up to the task of introducing reforms to put the economy back on the tracks.

Most important of all, it wants to do all it can to prevent a Soviet invasion of Poland without being seen to interfere.

The confusion arose yesterday when a State Department spokesman said that the Administration was still looking at the Polish situation and "it is our feeling that what is needed most of all in Poland is internal economic reform."

An important point which remained untouched by all of yesterday's confusion was the determination of Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, to play down press speculation here that he now believed a Soviet invasion of Poland was a foregone conclusion.

The State Department spokesman, who said he was speaking on behalf of the Secretary of State, said that the Administration regarded Soviet military intervention as "neither inevitable nor justifiable".

## Warsaw thanks Moscow for its help in crisis

Continued from page 1

He said that General Jaruzelski had a taste of battle in the front line during the Second World War and that all his life he had shown himself to be a Polish patriot.

The psychological effect of the central committee's decision to bring General Jaruzelski more directly into politics is already noticeable. The general, who does not usually appear in Parliament in his uniform, did so today resplendent with all his decorations.

Mr Kania made it clear that whereas the outgoing Government of Mr Jozef Pankowski carried its burdens well, the new stage in which the country now heading towards "catastrophe" weakened by political strikes and "grave danger", needed another personality.

It needed a leader of government capable of being lenient when necessary, but acting firmly in the face of pressure and blackmail and especially in the face of "political challenge coming from the adversaries of socialism".

A recent upsurge of alarmist reports about the Polish situation which appeared daily in the Soviet and Soviet-bloc press, clearly suggested that Moscow was losing confidence in the ability of the Polish Government to halt the dangerous trend.

But Mr Kania went out of his way to dispel any such notion, and made a point of thanking the Soviet Union for its help, understanding, and particularly for its confidence in the ability of Poles to settle their difficulties alone.

He assured Moscow once again that Poland is, and would remain, socialist and of the party's determination to act firmly, and decisively against political adversaries who were trying to divert the country from its socialist course.

It is against such dramatic speaking that the Polish Roman Catholic Church has once again come out to support the authorities with a call for wisdom and restraint.

The Polish Roman Catholic bishops, who met yesterday, called on the nation to refrain from all action that might precipitate new tension, to avoid reacting in haste.

The bishops also warned the authorities that "nothing can be achieved by diktat" that social contracts of last autumn must be implemented.

Pope John Paul II today called on all sides in Poland's labour dispute to play calmness, maturity and a sense of responsibility.—Reuter.

Crisis report: The report "The Polish Crisis: Western Economic Policy Options" by Professor Richard Porter, referred to on page 5 of *The Times* on Tuesday, is published by The Royal Institute of International Affairs, price £3.50.

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## Mrs Thatcher to visit the Gulf

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is to

visit Saudi Arabia, Oman and the United Emirates between April 19 and 24, the first such visit by a serving Prime Minister.

She will make the visits on the way home from her visit to India from April 15 and 19, it was announced from Number 10 Downing Street yesterday.

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## US not to press neutron bomb on Nato allies

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Feb 11

Reaffirming his personal support for the neutron bomb, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the new Secretary of Defence, said today that the controversial weapon could do "quite a lot" to restore an East-West balance of force in Central Europe.

In an interview with *The Washington Post*, he insisted, however, that the weapon, which he called by its technical title "the enhanced radiation warhead", would not be forced on America's Nato allies. "It's not that we are going to say, 'All right, it's here. You've got to take it or leave it'."

Mr Weinberger, who emphasized that he was speaking for himself, not for the whole of the new Reagan Administration, pointed out that the American Government had made a policy judgment some time ago that the neutron bomb was "a helpful addition to the strength of the theatre nuclear forces" in Europe.

If deterrence should fail and Soviet tanks moved into West Europe, the enhanced radiation produced by the neutron warheads would pierce the armour of the enemy tanks and kill their crews without contaminating the surrounding ground to the point where it could not be used by allied troops, he said. "I think it's a very good addition."

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## Israelis speed up seizures of land

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem, Feb 11

Since the beginning of this year, Israeli military authorities have expropriated more than 5,500 acres of land in the occupied West Bank in an apparent attempt to maximize the territory under Jewish control before the general election of June 30.

Much of the expropriated land is to be used without creating new Jewish settlements or to expand those already established. Last week 1,500 acres were confiscated near the large Arab town of Nablus in order to provide an industrial sector for the isolated settlement of Ariel.

Other areas where land has been expropriated in recent weeks include the Arab town of Tubas, near Nablus, where 1,000 acres were informed to be taken, and the Hebron district where nearly 2,000 acres were seized from nine different villages.

In addition the military government has recently published planning orders barring Arabs from building in the vicinity of all main roads in the West Bank as well as around army camps and some settlements.

Jewish settlers in Kiryat Atza and Gush Etzion, both south of Jerusalem, have been encouraged to "realize ownership" of land allocated to them by planting trees and erecting fences.

In almost every case of recent land seizure the military government has declared the area in question to be "state land" and given local Palestinians 21 days to produce the necessary deeds to prove otherwise. If the deeds are not forthcoming the military government then assumes the title as the acting sovereign power.

This week a letter protesting at the Israeli policy is to be circulated to all 120 members of the Knesset by Mr Elio Khoury, a prominent east Jerusalem lawyer who is planning to launch appeals in the Supreme Court against seven different cases of land seizure. He is acting on behalf of more than 200 West Bank families.

"The Israeli moves amount to the biggest land seizure operation since the West Bank was occupied in 1967", Mr Khoury said today.

Mr Khoury, who successfully challenged the legality of the Eilat Moreh settlement in 1979, claimed that the Israelis were now taking over land which had often been cultivated by Arabs for many years but which in most cases had never been properly surveyed.

"Often deeds to these lands just do not exist and it is impossible to organize and finance a survey in the 21 days allowed", he said. "In many instances the Jews are being given control of land formerly

used by Arabs to grow crops, graze animals or expand their villages."

Mr Khoury claimed that the tactic of seizing so-called "state land" was being used to circumvent the decision taken by the Government and later reinforced by the court ruling in the Eilat Moreh case, not to seize private Arab land for Jewish settlements.

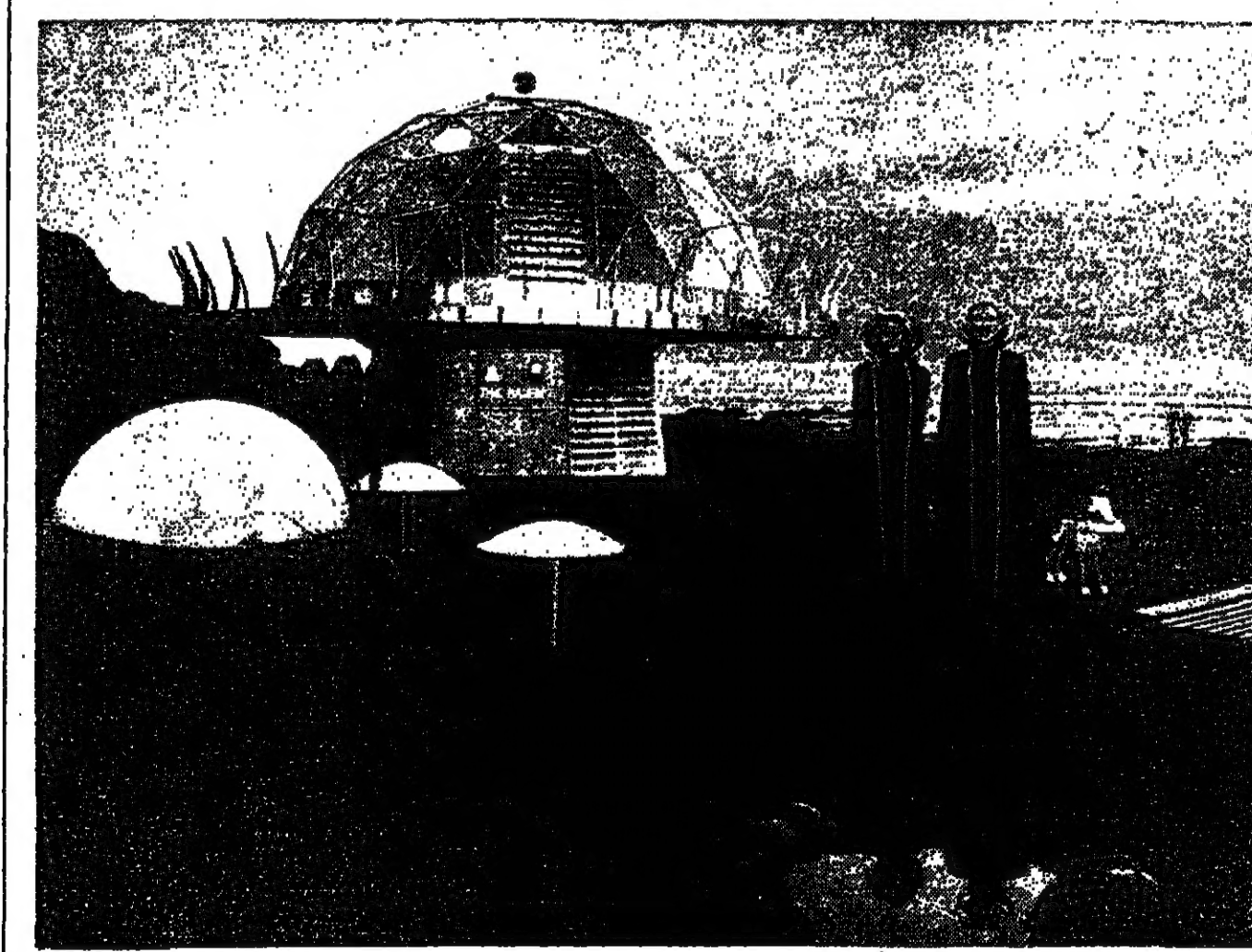
"The Israelis are now trying to create facts so that if the Labour Party takes power it will not be able to change them again", Mr Khoury said. "In the process they are exploiting poor Arabs who are often ignorant of their rights."

Many Palestinians believe that a recent statement by President Reagan declaring that the West Bank settlements were not illegal has encouraged land seizure.

But advance warning of the policy now being adopted by the Israeli authorities was given in a Hebrew document published last September by Mr Mattityahu Drobin, chairman of the settlement division of the World Zionist organization.

"In light of the current negotiations on the future of Judea and Samaria, it will now become necessary for us to conduct a race against time", Mr Drobin wrote then.

"During this period everything will be mainly determined by the facts we establish in these territories and less by any other considerations."





# Ugandan opposition leader held over army depot attacks

# Christian revival approved by Peking

the United Nations representative would help to iron out differences between the three countries so that settlement talks could begin.

Dr Walldheim's announcement in an address to a foreign

Mr Shahi told a press conference that the United Nations representative would visit various countries including Afghanistan and its two neighbours to try to remove outstanding "procedural impediments".



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Mr Maviya is one of 263 farmers at Vuvulane, the country's most ambitious smallholder development scheme. They hold

Why has the CDC become so deeply involved in a country where the better chance the country has of surviving the political turbulence building up around its borders.

Next: Caribbean

## Exclusive Brethren trust a charity

subject of a local agreement with  
the Council of Post Office  
Unions, (only those recognized

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Why has the CDC become so deeply involved in a country

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Next: Caribbean

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THE ARTS



From left: Sir George Grove, founder and first editor of the Dictionary of Music and Musicians, and his successors, J. A. Fuller Maitland, H. C. Colles and Eric Blom

# How the great Grove itself adapts to the new age

"This work," wrote George Grove in 1879 of his *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, "is intended to supply a great and long acknowledged want." Characteristically, he attributed that want to the growing thirst for information arising from "the immense improvement in the general position of music which has taken place since the commencement of the present century." No one in Great Britain had attempted to supply the want so fully before; there had been terminological dictionaries, and some biographical ones. Grove's, published between 1877 and 1889, was the first encyclopaedic music dictionary. It was "designed for the use of Professional musicians and Amateurs alike," wrote Grove in its preface. He fixed its backward limit at 1450, "the most remote date to which the rise of modern music can be carried back." It was essentially progressive and evolutionary: "mere archaism has been avoided, while the connection between the mediaeval systems and the wonderful modern art to which they gave rise has been insisted on and brought out."

Grove was in the best sense a populariser. He wanted to make musical knowledge accessible, and saw nothing disgraceful—the contrary, in fact

—in a scholar's communicating with a wide audience. In the dictionary's preface, he wrote: "While the subjects have been treated thoroughly and in a manner from abroad, including the attention of the professional musician, the style has been anxiously divested of technicality." In seeking to serve "the general reader as much as . . . the musician," as his assistant and editor-in-chief of the second edition, J. A. Fuller Maitland, later put it, Grove was in no sense dilettantish. While 102 of his 118 contributors were British, he did seek out eminent scholars from abroad, including men of the quality of Philip Spitta and C. F. Pohl (whose Haydn entry included much new research, and served through to the fifth edition). He approached editing in a thoroughly professional way. Hubert Parry, another of his assistants, recalled it: "We had some uncommonly dreary and tiresome work to do. If you could have seen the state in which some of the articles were sent in you would wonder how they were ever got into shape. I remember we had not only to recast the details of the language of many of them, but to turn the articles inside out, and upside down, to put the end at the beginning and the middle at the end, and to cut out whole paragraphs of rig-

marole, till we were driven nearly distracted." Fuller Maitland's revision, published in five volumes (1904-10), did much to correct the imbalance that had arisen through the expansion of Grove's plan as the dictionary had progressed. He added corrections and additions, and pushed the date limit of 1450 backwards as scholarly developments of the time dictated. Acoustical topics were now admitted and lists of works more methodically organised. Already, in fact, one sees the beginnings of a new kind of scholarly professionalism. Fuller Maitland was after all a trained scholar and musician in a sense that Grove, a civil engineer, was not. And while Grove had reservations about admitting anything beyond fact, Fuller Maitland believed in stylistic assessment: "such critical remarks have been admitted, even in the case of living men, as are likely to give the reader a general idea of the special characteristics of the musicians dealt with." He also stated the case, as doubtless every editor has had to at some time, for ruthless selectivity: "no attempt has been made to include the name of every musician who might be held to deserve mention . . . the process of selection will not in every case meet with universal approval; but it has

not been done without careful weighing of the claims." A dictionary, he might have added, is not a directory. The editor of the third edition was H. C. Colles, like Fuller Maitland a critic for *The Times*. By 1927 so much had happened that direct revision was no longer possible: there were numerous new entries, of course, but also large additions to existing articles, many replacements of articles ("even some by the most eminent among Sir George Grove's contributors" disappeared), and abridgements. No dictionary can be cumulative through successive editions; each generation must reassess it according to its requirements. People once prominent may later turn out to have been of only local or short-term importance, and have to be cut down to their new size or even omitted. All dictionaries, simply because of the time dust takes to settle—tend to be heavily weighted in favour of the century or so before their publication, and one like Grove which has many editions will have to prolong a bulge unless there is fairly radical surgery. That, clearly, was evident as early as 1927. Colles was editor, too, of the fourth edition (1940), an updated reprint of the third with a supplementary sixth volume. For more than 25 years now

we have been relying on Eric Blom's fifth edition, published in nine volumes with a later supplement. This, as he said, was the most thoroughgoing revision ever attempted, as indeed it had to be. It has of course been heavily criticised, often unjustly. Its hints of chauvinism are not hard to understand, remembering that it was put together just after World War II. But it made a brave attempt to comprehend much new material of all sorts; as the achievement of a single editor it is remarkable. By the 1970s, the world of musical scholarship had so expanded that any new Grove had to be the product of a large editorial team. It had, too, to take account of the monumental *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, published in fascicles between 1949 and 1969, which set new academic standards in music lexicography. To revise the fifth edition was never a realistic possibility; too much had happened in musical scholarship, and values had changed too radically. *The New Grove* in fact retains perhaps 3 per cent of the Blom edition. It had, in the first place, to be more international than its predecessors. In our increasingly global world, a certain favouritism towards British and other English-speaking composers cannot be excluded, nor

is it improper to the chief musical reference work of the English-speaking world; but on principle a Romanian or a Uruguayan should find a place in it as readily as an Englishman or an American of equivalent achievement. This objective of consistency has had to be pursued in other ways, for example in the selection of clitics on whose musical traditions there should be entries, Madrid and Mexico City, Minneapolis and Moscow belong there as well as Manchester. Several subjects areas had to be expanded if the dictionary was to serve both its traditional general public and the growing world of serious music studies. Early music, for example, the study of medieval, Renaissance and Baroque topics, has developed hugely, as indeed public interest reflects; hundreds of new (or rather, old) composers had to be entered, and those there before had to be reassessed more fully. The former short, selective surveys of such subjects as libraries, editions, periodicals and sources had to give way to a more comprehensive coverage if to be useful beyond a dilettante level. Similarly, articles on major composers cannot now have 60-item bibliographies, mainly of English references, but must fully represent historical and

recent scholarship, irrespective of language. Non-Western and folk music are another large growth area. Grove could justly write that "all investigations into the music of barbarous nations have been avoided"; now there can be no barbarous nations; and the music of every culture is treated. In the fifth edition India had five pages, Indonesia six; now they have 93 and 53 respectively. And new topics as diverse as Computers, Historiography, Iconography, Performing Practice and Sociology, demand to be dealt with. Expertise is widely spread. *The New Grove* has five times as many contributors as the fifth edition, and had teams of specialist readers and editors; and Parry's words about the editorial processes of a century ago had many an echo. That is not the only respect in which *The New Grove* stands within the traditions of its precursors, but it has tried to interpret those traditions afresh in the light of present circumstances and needs for the continuing service of "Professional musicians and Amateurs alike."

Stanley Sadie

*The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, in 20 volumes, edited by Stanley Sadie, is to be published next week. by Macmillan.

L. S. Lowry: A Private View Granada

John Russell-Taylor

Several times recently it has seemed that BBC documentaries about art were banking after drama, but somehow stopping short in that bobby-trapped no-man's-land where an actor, soberly clad as any Delacroix, would intone passages from the writings in the intervals between bouts of more conventional camera roving among masterpieces. David Wheatley's film about the life and work of L. S. Lowry wisely decides to go the whole hog, becoming a touring feature in which the roles of Lowry and the various important characters in his life are re-created in dramatic terms and fully acted out as in any purely fictional piece. It is to the credit of all concerned that though Mr Wheatley's script is very properly concerned with accuracy and fairness, the film still comes over more as a self-sufficient drama than as that uncomfortable hybrid of documentary and drama. Though danger looms at the opening, in the form of one of those non-characters, the friend who is (apparently) doing an interview and so can pop up every now and then to ask leading questions like "Was there ever a girl?" in fact the device is unobtrusive and has a lot of the curve taken off it by Bernard Hepton's ingenious creation of character from little looks and pregnant pauses. Really, though, it serves principally to get us into the story proper, and that immediately picks up its own momentum.

The main attraction of Lowry as a character is his extreme oddity and mysteriousness. He deliberately created a mystery about his life (from a collection), and quite cheerfully admitted to lying, or at any rate making misleading statements, about the details of his painting career to put the interested on the seriously interested. His emotional life remained his own secret—perhaps secret even from himself. Throughout his life he kept returning in his paintings to the image of a young woman whom he called Ann, apparently a childhood acquaintance who he sometimes suggested had died many years before, sometimes implied was still alive. The period background and the visual materials of Lowry's grim urban landscapes—with figures are finely evoked, and the paintings themselves are economically used when they are relevant, particularly the increasingly anguished, expressive self-portraits. Malcolm Tierney, aging internally as well as externally from 20 to 88, manages to catch the pawk, ironic charm of this awkward old cuss very well, emphasizing the freedom he found within his own servitude.

THE RETURN OF ONE OF THE SCREEN'S TRUE CLASSICS!

Wuthering Heights

BACK IN THE WEST END FOR AN EXCLUSIVE RUN ANDREI TARKOVSKY'S MIRROR MINEMA

Emmylou Harris Apollo Victoria

Richard Williams

Paranoid among Emmylou Harris's virtues is an interest in actively promoting the cause of those young songwriters whose work is poised between country music and rock and roll but who have yet to be taken seriously by the conservative Nashville community. On the other hand, she is a crackerjack singer, and her delivery, which fails to point up the differences between the songs' individual characters.

The first half of Tuesday's concert justified such complaints. Essentially, flip through her back pages, it included Rodney Crowell's "Even Cowgirls Get the Blues", Townes Van Zandt's "Pocho and Lefty" and Willie Nelson's "Sister's Coming Home", all of which went by in an undifferentiated blur of bar-band arrangements. The exceptions were Gram Parsons' sulphurous "Sin City", deliberately paced with elegant, mandolin flourishes, and "The Streets of Baltimore", which was sung very effectively by her rhythm guitarist, Barry Tashian. Fortunately, the second half was a different story. Beginning with Dolly Parton's enjoyably "Daddy", she went on to demonstrate that, given arrangements of suitable variety, she does have a range after all. A pleasant selection of bluegrass songs included a gentle but suitably grave "Wayfaring Stranger" before she gave us some of the songs from her new album, outstanding among which were Robbie Robertson's evocative "Evangeline", James Taylor's resigned "Midnight Rider" and Crowell's powerfully ironic "I Don't Have to Crawl". The surprises were her treatments of "Mr Sandman" and "How High the Moon", performed in the style of Dan Hicks and his Fly Ricks. In addition to the deftness of the rhythm section and the accuracy of the close harmonies, "How High" boasted a full-blooded bebop guitar solo from the impressively articulate Frank Beckard.

Those were followed by Parsons' "Hot Burrito No 2", on which the band hit a fine low-slung groove that was almost country, almost rhythm and blues, and not quite either, and a punchy rock and roll song with rapid-fire solos all round, including a piano interlude by Don Johnson which worked in a hilarious quotation from Ramsey Lewis's "The In Crowd". Strange, though, that she has failed to master Parsons' loveliest song, "Hickory Wind"; its poignancy ought to be made for her voice, but once again she pushed its sustained notes too hard.

Patrick Magee and Helen Mirren will lead the cast in the English premiere of Brian Friel's *Paid Heater*, which opens at the Royal Court on February 25. Christopher Fettes will direct the play.

## Rachmaninov outside Russia

LPO/Sanderling Festival Hall

William Mann

It used to be supposed that self-imposed exile from his native Russia dried up the well-springs of Rachmaninov's creative imagination. Exception being allowed for the Paganini Rhapsody, perhaps because it was itself one of another composer's ideas. By now it is clear that Rachmaninov remained a splendid composer all his life, albeit given to bouts of despondency. Life outside Russia merely changed him into a different sort of composer.

The later, American Rachmaninov was the topic of Kurt Sanderling's concert on Tuesday with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, if you concede that the metamorphosis began for him with the third-piano concerto composed expressly for his debut in America, one of his very finest works and significant different in tone of voice from what he had composed before it.

Here, at any rate, is the onset of the cooler Rachmaninov, the supreme virtuoso of the piano still, the masterly musical architect more than ever, the aching heart no longer worn on the sleeve but half-concealed beneath the famous poker-face and an almost brash energy, then considered typically American, which most likely dominates his later works—that Rhapsody, the fourth piano concerto, the Symphonic Dances, the third symphony.

Sanderling paired the third piano concerto with the third symphony. He came to Rachmaninov the other way round, a Prussian musician who fled Nazi Germany for the Soviet Union; but he understands Rachmaninov's music completely. Throughout the concert he had all departments of the LPO on their corporate quiver, constantly watchful for phrasing and tone-colour.

Although not Beethoven's first music written in this key, it is deeply characteristic of the dramatic uses to which he later put it, and its intensity of purpose was realized by the manner in which the players carried through the momentum of each phrase, and the weight of rhythmic accents, with a marvellous account of the Scherzo. No shadows at all were allowed to cloud the socially minded pleasures of the D major Trio, Op 8, which Beethoven properly called "a Serenade". Here the performance had a particular delight in conveying the many and varied touches of humour from the cello, barking at his runaway colleagues as they tried to escape from the sentimental adagio, to the buoyant spirits of the Polonaise and the diversity of the variations. This was music with a smile on its face, though you would never have thought it from the solemnity of the audience's collective countenance.

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## Arts agenda

Life for the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company may be hard at present, but from America there is evidence that Gilbert and Sullivan need not always be a road to penury. *The Pirates of Penzance* has become the sort of Broadway success which spins off endless money-making ventures.

Launched by Joe Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival in Central Park last summer, when it was reviewed in *The Times* by Clive Barnes, the production is not exactly standard G & S: the new style *Pirates* comes with a small band playing electric instruments and a cast including such rock singers as Linda Ronstadt and Rex Smith. But the new formula clearly works: it opened on Broadway last month and is already doing so well that a second company is being recruited to open *Pirates* in Los Angeles in June and then to tour throughout the United States.

A recording of the show has just been completed (although there is apparently some doubt as to whether it should be issued on pop or classical label) and plans are now under way for a film.

If *Pirates* is doing well, the whole of Broadway is undergoing a boom such as it has not seen for many years. The latest figures show that audiences so far this season are 24 per cent up on last year's, and takings have increased by 39 per cent.

The League of New York Theaters and Producers reported that 6,300,000 people attended Broadway shows during the first half of the season; it expected the total year's attendance to be 11,500,000, close to the 12,000,000 record established back in 1927-28, in the palm days before television made such inroads into live entertainment.

Among reasons cited for the upsurge are the large number of musicals currently running, since these have a particular drawing power, and also the increase in foreign tourists visiting the city—the ticket prices are less daunting for foreigners than for native New Yorkers, who have watched prices increase by 75 per cent over the past five years.

Christmas this year should offer at least one real attraction for children: a new full-length Walt Disney animal cartoon, *The Fox and the Hound*, tells the story of a young fox cub and a hound pup who grow up as friends until nature makes them enemies. It sounds a suitably heartwarming tale for the festive season.

The enthusiasm for erecting sculpture in East Anglia seems to extend beyond Lowestoft, where the new statue of a sailor has caused all sorts of fuss. Norwich is also pursuing a policy of filling some of its open spaces with new works of art.

Derek Morris, head of sculpture at Norwich College of Art, said: "There is the odd nineteenth century statue here and there but very little contemporary anything." So the Norfolk Contemporary Art Society has already acquired two sculptures: a mother and child in bronze by George Fullard for the cathedral precinct and an abstract steel sculpture by Peter Hide, placed by the River Wensum.

Although there were no protests on the scale of Lowestoft, Mr Morris said the sculptor set a mixed reception, and the mother and child group, "a controversial treatment of the subject", had been vandalized with spray paint. Nevertheless the society is undaunted, and with the Norfolk and Norwich Triennial Festival it is organizing a competition for a work by a British sculptor to be placed outside the central library. The prize money is expected to be £7,000.

Francois Truffaut's latest film, *The Last Metro* has swept the board at the French film awards, the Césars. The film, about a French theatre owner who literally went underground during the German occupation and ran his shows from the cellars, won 10 of the 12 Césars, including the awards for best film, best director, best actor (Gérard Philipe) and best actress (Catherine Deneuve). No release date for Britain has yet been decided but negotiations are in train.

Here's a *Funny Thing*, the show about Max Miller by Bill Shakespeare. *The Times*'s Northern Industrial Correspondent, proved such a success at the Lyric Theatre, Hammer-smith, last month that it is being brought back for Easter. The small Lyric studio was easily sold out for the initial short run, so now the show, with John Bardon as Cheeky Chapple, will be presented in the main theatre from April 13 for two weeks.

The *Duchess of Chicago* and *The Queen of the Grapophone* are two of the virtually forgotten operettas which will be the subject of some resurrection work later this month by Opera Rara. On February 28 at Sadler's Wells, the company will present an evening of melodies from little-known works by composers including Offenbach, Lehár and Kalman.

NOT TO BE MISSED: The first chance to see in Britain the full three-act version of Berg's *Lulu* comes on Monday at Covent Garden, with Karan Armstrong in the title role.

Martin Huckerby

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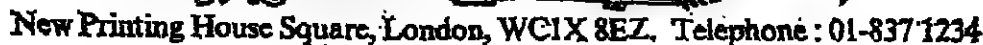
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Inevitably, a storm of protest      The first mistake was made by      Even wi

## IN DEFENCE OF WESTERN VALUES

## GRUBBING FOR VOTES

## Trade with Eastern Europe

What we should do is to try to understand something about the fundamental significance of the West-West trade. I would like to say that the degree of East-West interdependence is low. According to one recent unchallenged commentary, no less than 25 per cent of West German trade is done with the Eastern blocs as against a Federal Republic-United States trade of 10 per cent.

The new committee must therefore be careful about attributing the west's lack of confidence and general mental confusion to the influence of the left. The west is confused and worried because it faces huge and difficult problems. Some parts of the left aggravate these problems by conspiring within the unions and the Labour Party and by promoting policies which, if carried out, would weaken the west's military defences. Against these activities the country needs to be alerted, and indeed has already been alerted. But the notion that there is a general conspiracy of left wing totalitarianism pervading the country,

work of value. There are several lessons to be learned from the Linwood affair. One is that "undertakings" of the kind given first by Chrysler and then by Peugeot however well intentioned, cannot guarantee jobs; another, that improvements in productivity and labour relations cannot and must not be deferred in today's harsh economic circumstances; a third, that the provision of limitless sums of both public and private money will not sustain enterprises whose products have little appeal; and above all, that the survival or extinction of Britain as an industrial nation ultimately depends entirely on its own enterprise and endeavours.

If the Committee for the Free World devotes itself to rational argument it will perform a very valuable function. If it occupies itself with searching out conspiracies, or if it equates criticism with subversion, it will isolate itself in an intellectual ghetto as unproductive as that in which too many leftists also seek refuge.

a pro-Moscow line. They have vigorously defended the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The latest switch of policy is a demand for places in the government of M. Mitterrand, the Socialist candidate, if he wins the election, after three years of bitter attacks on him. It is not surprising that the party's supporters are confused. But it shows a depth of cynicism to try to bolster them with a bigoted and racialist blue-collar vote.

It is only in discussing these important questions at length and in detail that the nature of the problems which we face can be understood. There is another aspect of this which seems to me to be equally important. It must surely make a difference to the other side's selection of its options if it realizes that we understand them and are ready to face the consequences of taking the necessary measures to deal with challenges.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY STACPOOLE,  
24 Landridge Road, SW5.  
February 4.

From Sir Ronald Millar                      economy nor enabling laws nor

First, they know when to accept defeat. The campaign against Cuckoo, the defeat of Fear and the humiliation of Fools are not to weep tears over, but are political facts which must be accepted. To cherish the idea of reversing Gait-skell's comeback in 1961 while leaving any one of his assess—decisive union backing, a constituency campaign, his support and widespread popularity—would be like cloud-cuckoo-land. To fight on a different battleground is not.

Second, they do not want to live in a Britain programmed by the left; they want neither a siege

From Mr D. C. Damant  
Sir, In your leader, "The sooner the better", you state that the two old parties are widely seen as having failed. Does this mean that the nation will, if you are right, see as failure any attempt to solve the economic problems of the country without unpleasant side effects lasting more than a year or two? If so, it seems to me that it is unlikely that we can ever escape from inefficiency and relative poverty. Or do you argue that only politicians such as Mrs Williams can persuade people to accept the right policies? In which case, your leader might have considered what

Richmond, Surrey.

From Mrs A. M. Stewart-Wallace

Sir, A leader which invokes a clarion call ("the sooner every man is made a better") from that most indelicate and nervous of all fictitious characters, Mr Woodhouse, to launch a new political party and then proceed cheerfully to tell us that *The Times* has never agreed with any Prime Minister since Neville Chamberlain, is a pure delight. The Times must survive *The Times*, etc.

MARY STEWART-WALLACE  
The Moor House,  
Ditchling, Sussex.

I may add that our courts can inquire into the validity not only of acts of Government but also of acts of Parliament. They can examine and decide whether a law passed by Parliament is or is not in violation of the Constitution and, in particular, whether it encroaches on any of the fundamental human rights enshrined in the Constitution. This position will remain unchanged under the new Bill.

It is, of course, wrong, but as far as I am aware this is a power which the courts in Britain do not have. Does that make Malta less democratic than Britain, or less observant of the rule of law?

Yours etc.

EDGAR MUZZA  
Assistant Secretary's Office,  
The Palace,  
Valletta, Malta.

## Battle for the countryside

revere any allegiance to the nation, members or allegiances of the Institute, and the Institute must support the cause, the methods by which its committees are appointed — in short, do everything that would justify the high-sounding title National Council for Civil Liberties, which implies a national and authoritative backing and to whose stated aims do right-minded persons could object.

It is not the Institute's material, emanating from the NCCL, being suggested that far from being national, it is small and highly selective in its membership; its committee seems to me predominantly composed of left-wing elements, and its public pronouncements are, in the main, predictable from its paid officials.

Far from promoting 'civil liberties', its main aim seems to be to

which may well have formed a biased view of the NCCU's activities, but a careful reading of the report by its "Unofficial committee of inquiry into Soobell," April 23, 1979," published last April and referred to with its later supplement in your issue of January 1, has done nothing to change that view. In spite of the philosophical insistence of its chairman, its one-sided tendentiousness can rarely have been equalled. It is worth reading by those who wish to be better informed about the work and attitudes of the NCCU.

Yours faithfully,  
JUSTIN EWANS  
Globe House,  
Church Stretton,  
Shropshire.

**The cost of dying**  
*From the Death of Exeter*

Sir, There is really no need for this sort of measure, remedy proposed by Mr. Rhodes (February 10).

A simpler and less disturbing remedy lies in the revival of the use of the shroud in which to be buried. Under this method the corpse lies upon what is essentially a wooden tray with an opaque material stretched over it, allowing the shape of the body to be seen without details. There is nothing offensive in this. It uses under half the amount of wood needed for a coffin.

I can see no intrinsic virtue in being immured in a box when one is dead. To show that this is not

Too often stary-eyed conservationists have backed those promoting the fragmentation process, and as a result they realise the inevitable truth of the backneyed adage about geese and golden eggs!

Yours faithfully,  
**BUCCLEUCH,**  
Bowhill,  
Selkirk,  
Scotland.  
February 6,

To operate an under-water expedition with dual safety standards, one for the "professionals" and one for the "amateurs", would be unthinkable. The very nature of amateur diving is to be self-sufficient and the limited funds and equipment usually available preclude the provision of the extensive "back-up" facilities demanded by the new regulations. Members of this council (a charity

The amateur diving standards, in the United Kingdom are acknowledged as among the highest in the world, and at present a handful of professional archaeologists are prepared to advise amateurs whilst diving to the safety standards of the amateur sports diver. This would be effectively prevented in the future if the proposed regulations become law.

Yours faithfully,  
MARGARET H. RULE, Secretary,  
R. E. SUTCLIFFE, Chairman,  
The Council for Nautical Archaeology,  
c/o Institute of Archaeology,  
31-34 Gordon Square, WC1.  
February 6.

Dictionary read "Deserving reverence by age, character or associations," especially as a prefix to deplorable names. . . . Vulg: Review of Rev. Smith . . . And on page 8 today (February 7) there it is, the last capital: "The Reverend Manrico and Mr. Mehmooth". Should I be more annoyed at Mr. Richard Holmes's constant error in his article or be overjoyed that your leader referred to Mr. Piziani, a man certainly not deserving of reverence by age, character or associations?

Yours faithfully,  
DEREK RICHARDS,  
The Secretary,  
Baroneth,  
Marmouth.



# Puddings that may require excuses

## The Times Cook



Shona  
Crawford Poole

If you are on a slimming diet read no further this week because the subject is puddings, fastening puddings, the kind of puddings many of us avoid most of the time. Digging the garden is a good excuse for puddings like these. They are also fruity, filling, and easy.

Suet puddings of any description were always greeted with loud cries of "ah duff" when I was a child and I assumed it was one of those idiotic family traditions. However the *Shorter Oxford Dictionary* knows all about duff being a flour pudding boiled in a bag. Cloths have given way to pudding basins now, thank goodness, and duff is the lighter for it.

Why Sussex pond pudding is attributed to that county is not clear. The pond is obvious as soon as you cut into the rich suet crust and find a whole lemon surrounded by buttery syrup which quickly makes a puddle if not exactly a pond. It is a fresh tasting pudding.

Serves four to six  
225g (8oz) self raising flour  
1 teaspoon salt  
110g (4oz) shredded suet  
About 120 ml (4 fl oz) iced water  
110g (4oz) butter, diced

110g (4oz) Demerara sugar  
1 large lemon  
Sift the flour and salt into a bowl. Add the shredded suet and mix lightly with a fork to distribute it evenly. Make a well in the centre of the flour and add the water, a little at a time, to make a soft dough. You may not need all the water and a knife is the best instrument for the mixing. Knead the dough lightly on a floured surface until it is free of cracks and roll it out to a thickness of about 7mm (1/4 inch).

Cut a quarter segment from the dough and set it aside for the lid. Use the remaining dough to line a well buttered 900 ml (1 1/2 pints) pudding basin. Dampen the edges to be joined to make a seal.

Put half the diced butter in the bottom of the basin. Prick the lemon all over with a skewer and sit upright in the butter. Cover it with the sugar and remaining butter. Roll out the reserved dough for a lid. Dampen the edges and press it gently into place. Cover the basin with a layer of grease-proof paper and fold it together with a 2.5 cm (1 inch) pleat and tied on tightly with string.

Stand the basin in a saucepan and pour in boiling water to come one third of the way up its sides. Cover the pan tightly and simmer the pudding for 3 1/2 hours. Top up the water level from time to time using boiling water and never allowing the water to go off the boil.

Rest the pudding for a moment or two before turning it on to a deep plate. Make sure each serving includes a slice of the lemon as well as a spoonful of syrup.

Serves four  
450 g (1 lb) cooking apples, peeled, cored and sliced  
85 g (3 oz) Demerara sugar  
1 teaspoon finely grated orange or lemon zest

55 g (2 oz) softened butter  
55 g (2 oz) caster sugar  
85 g (3 oz) self-raising flour  
1 large egg, beaten  
A little milk

Butter a pie or soufflé dish of approximately 1 litre (1 1/2 pints) capacity and arrange the apple slices in the bottom. Sprinkle with the Demerara sugar and orange or lemon zest.

In a bowl cream the butter and add the caster sugar. Beat until the mixture is pale and fluffy. Beat in alternate spoons of sifted flour and egg until all of both have been incorporated. Stir in enough milk to make a mixture which will just drop from a spoon.

Spread the sponge mixture over the fruit. Bake the pudding in a preheated moderately hot oven (190°C/375°F, gas mark 5) for 35 to 45 minutes (depending on whether the dish is shallow or deep), or until the sponge is well risen and golden brown. Serve hot or warm with thin cream or top of the milk.

Compot creams  
Serves six to eight  
225 g (8 oz) dried fruit, apricots, peaches, pears and apples  
85 g (3 oz) Demerara sugar  
150 ml (1/4 pint) double cream  
150 ml (1/4 pint) soured cream  
1 teaspoon dried cinnamon  
Cover the fruit with cold water

and leave it to soak for several hours or overnight. Put the fruit and its soaking water in a pan with the sugar and bring to the boil. Cover and simmer the fruit until it is tender. Drain the cooked fruit and return the liquid to the pan. Reduce the syrup by fast boiling to about two tablespoons. Cut the fruit into 1 cm (1/2 inch) cubes and pour the reduced syrup over it. Chill well.

Whip the double cream until it holds soft peaks. Fold in the soured cream, fruit, syrup and cinnamon. Mix well and chill thoroughly before serving with unfilled brandy snaps.



As pants the hart for cooling streams when heated in the chase, so part I for the written word, literally and metaphorically. Since it may well be the second aspect of my malaise which will strike readers as the more bizarre, I suppose that I had best begin my confession at the end.

There is really very little need to explain the literal panting, since it refers to a condition I find to be rampant among bibliophiles. They can never find the book that they are looking for, and the more urgently they need to check that it really was Xenophon who said "get out of my sun", or what Gustave Gladys Cooper wrote in *No, No, Nanette*, before the deadening bayonet of their heels the faster the io-and-exhalations.

There is a quite simple explanation why serious dedicated readers can never find the right book at the right moment (though always when they least require it) but I shall come onto that later, including the popping-up when unwanted bit, a great pant producer as you will see.

For the meantime I appear to be going to have to bare a lonely vice of one so terrible that nobody else will admit to it, or has not yet done so in my presence.

I am addicted to the written word. Deprived of it I fidget, I twitch, I feel that my world is incomprehensible. I exhibit withdrawal symptoms, in short I find myself in dire straits. Rather, I should say dire straits, since to be perfectly honest this fearful situation has only occurred once to my memory. That, however, was quite enough for me, oh yes indeed.

The strait of which I speak was situated, appropriately, for it is a watery country, in Finland. On a one night visit and after a congenial supper, it was not until I retired to bath and bed that I discovered that I had nothing, absolutely nothing, to read. Do not mistake me, I do not mean to imply that I had forgotten to roll my portable *The Decline and Fall* in my nightie, or that I was having to make do with a newspaper other than *The Times*. I am not a picky reader and, if any fellow sufferers from Metaphorical Prose Pant syndrome are emboldened by my revelations to come out of the closet, it will be found that so great is our compulsion that we will read anything.

Our voracity knows no bounds, although in my case it does not extend to actually eating literature, a practice which proved fatal to Emperor Menelik II of Ethiopia who, accustomed to swallow a few pages of the Bible when not feeling too robust, expired in 1913 after consuming the entire *Book of Kings*. Serves him right for being such a snob. He should have dieted on some gloomy old bore like Jeremiah.

Come to think of it, why was there not a Bible in my hotel room, indeed why are they now so rare to find? This is a work which has always seemed to me the ideal reading matter, offering as it does up-lifting fact or sensational fiction, according to your view; blood, guts, incest, philosophy, poetry and all sorts of snippets which would be banned in any other context. Many of these are particularly apt for hotel room life since they cover

Prudence Glynn

## Panting for the written word and not a Bible in sight

almost any eventuality from destruction by fire to warning about painting your face and "tiring your hair and putting your head out of the window", a most unwise practice, if you are lodged near any of the main rail termini.

But in my Finnish room there was nothing save the fire regulations, and they were nailed to the back of the door, and when at six o'clock next morning I tottered to the window, I had to resign myself to an hour of trying to read the name of the shop opposite which was very long, very Finnish and parts of which were obscured erratically by storm-lashed trees. It was then that I knew I was hooked.

The literal panting is a habit shared by many, so now I can swim among friends again. Also it is far easier to describe. It follows that if you are a keen reader you are likely to have a lot of books around, and books are great believers in Parkinson's law; no matter how many bookcases you have, they are never enough. This problem, however, is as nothing to the complexities of arrangement of volumes upon those shelves. I am not of course talking about books for show purposes only (spoiled guests who suspect their hosts to be illiterate and to buy their books by the yard from their interior decorator, delight in lifting down an impressive volume of, say, Pliny, and ostentatiously blowing the dust off the top; even more fun is when the whole shelf comes away in your hand and reveals a cocktail cabinet).

Nor am I talking about coffee table books, whose very name dooms them to a life in a phillistine lounge.

I am talking about books which belong to people who have bought them, or (well, scholars) can be vague) borrowed them, quarried from them, and generally love them and use them, and care quite traumatically about their exact location. You see it is virtually impossible to put together a library of a catholic and liberal nature which can be used by more than one person, because truly avid readers have individual reading patterns which defy neat labels comprehensible to others.

One of the symptoms of bibliomania is that one is always going to rearrange the books once and for all, so that everybody knows just where everything is. Another symptom is that the never ever gets done, despite moves of house ("all the paperbacks on the landing, darling") the arrival of the chimney sweep ("all the books in the drawing room will have to be put away, Madam") and redecoration of bits of wall which are actually supporting the books ("just pile them on the floor, Stan, would you, then I can sort them out when I put them back").

I will say any odds that they all go back just as they came out, a source of neat and well ordered joy to the neat and well ordered, and a source of hysterical searching to those whose logic is of a different metal.

I, for example, read on the cross-reference method, which means that I frequently have six books on the go at the same time because a phrase or a thought in one has roused off an idea supported by another. I also read in the bath, turn down page corners, and stick bits of paper with cryptic notes ("rubbish") scribbled on the top. These protrude, and even-

tually yellow and crumple and cause a lot of sighing and reproachful glances around the house.

Also, having a vivid visual memory, I can recall not only just where every book should be, but what colour it is and whereabouts on the page the bit I want comes. Once my non-system is upset I am lost, and what is much more a prey to that most self-indulgent vice, literary side-tracking. In search of *The Golden Bough* I once spent an entire day with *The Golden Notebook* my sole experience of the works of Miss Doris Lessing, I am glad to say.

In principle it all looks so simple. Paperbacks on the landing, hardback in size, colour, content or author. But it is not simple at all. What if you have half of a continuing saga, say, the *Fallside* novels, in hardback and half in paper? Are you to spend your life in the library? Then all those traditional headings are so limiting. Poetry sounds all right, but what does one do about the appalling Burns who turns up everywhere without even the excuse of Queen Victoria and John Brown's tartan frolics which were yet to popularize Scotland. Then we run into history, biography, autobiography, gardening, self-improvement, dress, art, politics, best sellers and blockbusters. You have not forgotten about the categories of author and humour, have you?

May I suggest a totally new system of arrangement which will enable true readers to seize upon the very volume they need. My categories (I do not insist on gold leaf lettering on the margins) would start with masochism. Under this would be filed all books related to self-sufficiency, saving poisonous things out of the hedge, plays designed to be performed outdoors, outdoor cooking, gardening in any form. Then we have lies, in which this neatly a fair chunk of History, Biography, Autobiography with biography getting a cross reference under *Toadies*—you know, those ghastly snivelling books? which you can feel the widow hovering over the writer's shoulder and suppressing all the naughty, is interesting bits.

If you do not agree you could subsection it thus: Best Sellers and quasi-social blockbusters are invaluable and should be filed under *Formula* or *Pot Boilers*. All that is then necessary is to throw two or three up into the air, see where they fall open, and cobble them swiftly into your own quick money spinner.

I have books about self-improvement, which I file under *Inferiority Complex Inducers*. Why should some women be able to sail through the menopause and hang on the pictures straight? These books also tend to have terribly silly titles, such as *Success without Tears*. What we want to know is how to be a dead failure without smudging the mascara.

The snag with Authors is that you can end up under *Powell* with *Pathos* next to *Enoch*, and when you are a reader who is captivated by useless information (always the best sort to have) you frequently cannot remember just who wrote it, his name being subservient to the thought. As for Humour, we all know that there is only one shelf for that. It is marked *Unintentional*. Nor can Diaries pose a problem. You merely file them under *Wishful Thinking*, or *Sneaks*.

## Successful orders

Seven years after the Community Service Scheme was introduced experimentally in six areas of Britain, most of where a defendant would not be going immediately to prison while probation officers wish they would confine it to custody cases. In support of their view, the magistrates, who, at their annual meeting last October passed, with a substantial majority, a resolution calling for community service to be used as a sentence in its own right, can quote the provisions of the Act for a breach of a CSO which do not say that persistent or serious breach results in immediate imprisonment (as with a suspended sentence) but allow "if offender to be treated in any way open to the court at the time he received his CSO."

Probation officers, on the other hand, are inclined to say this reflects neither the intention nor the spirit of the legislation and the debate which surrounded it. On the whole they dislike ambiguity. Though nobody would claim that community service is the perfect sentence, there is now sufficient evidence that it generally works well and can occasionally be a huge success to have given both magistrates and probation officers the confidence to put their faith in it more often.

In fact, community service has all kinds of advantages over prison. To put the most measurable and, perhaps, politically persuasive first, it costs a mere £420 per person per annum against prison's £7,800. And it is not altogether a "soft option". Defendants may see it as this when they first give their consent to being sentenced to it. But after sacrificing every Saturday for a year they may begin to wish they could have done two or three months "time" and got it over with.

It may not be "soft" but it is certainly a more positive disposal than custody. For a start, it avoids all the problems which an "accident" has to face when he leaves prison and

taken opposing views but the facts are that magistrates generally seem to regard it as a sentence to be used even where a defendant would not be going immediately to prison while probation officers wish they would confine it to custody cases. In support of their view, the magistrates, who, at their annual meeting last October passed, with a substantial majority, a resolution calling for community service to be used as a sentence in its own right, can quote the provisions of the Act for a breach of a CSO which do not say that persistent or serious breach results in immediate imprisonment (as with a suspended sentence) but allow "if offender to be treated in any way open to the court at the time he received his CSO."

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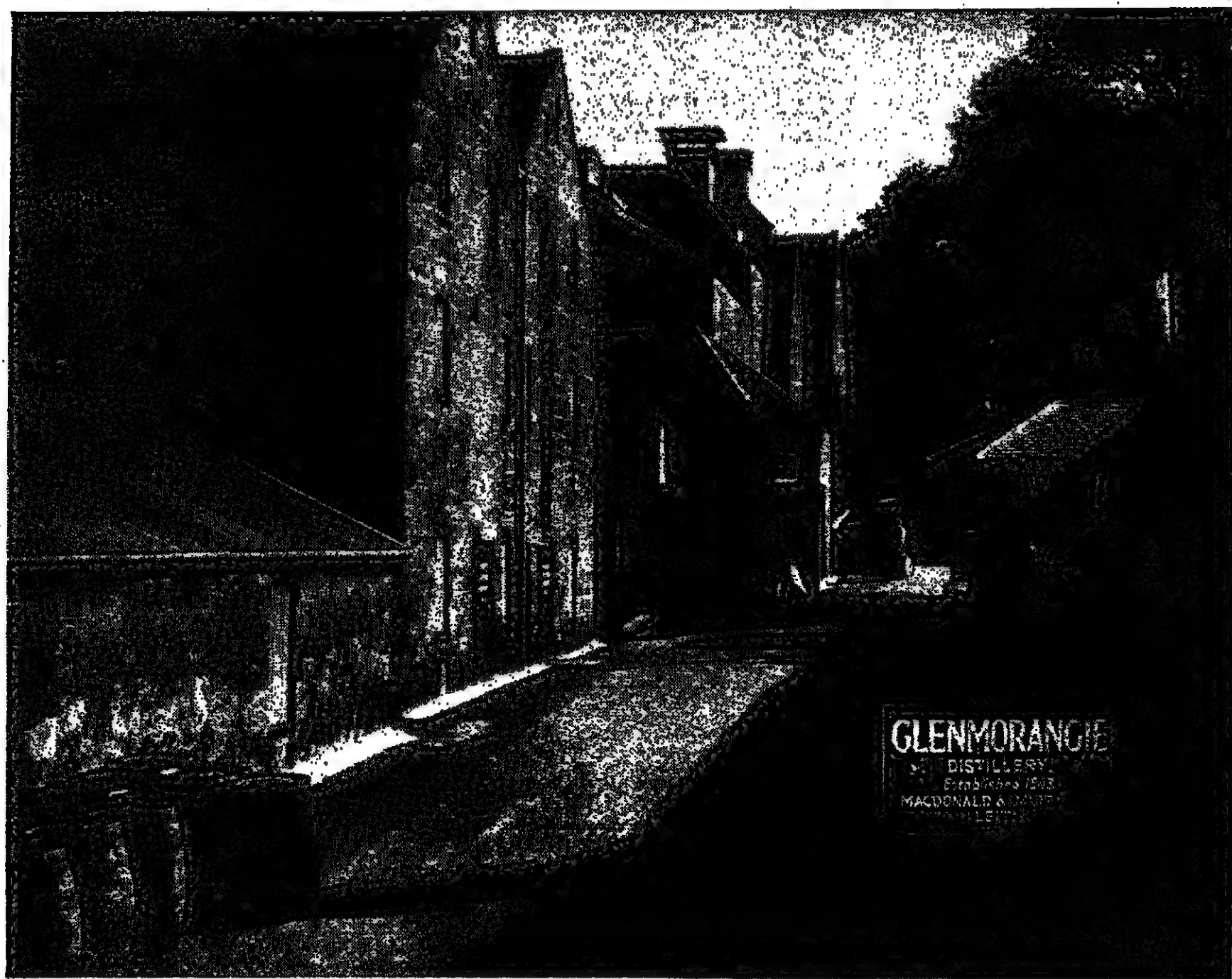
which can result in his offending again within a short period of time. Community service allows him to pursue his normal life with his family and with his job if he has one. It allows him an area of self-determination and requires of him a degree of commitment and responsibility from which if he is so motivated he can get some useful experience.

The average community service order is for 150 hours of unpaid work either alongside people being paid or as part of a group of volunteers in, for instance, old people's homes or day centres, playgrounds or adventure playgrounds.

Over 50 per cent of CSOs are made for dishonour; only just over 10 per cent for crimes of violence. The balance is almost entirely accounted for by motoring offences, mainly taking and driving away a car without insurance, and a third of people on community service have five or more previous convictions and 75 per cent are in the age range 17-24, though Moira Scott, who for two years was deputy community service organizer for North-west inner London, tells of one man of 71 with a long list of previous convictions who was very successfully placed to work in a pre-school nursery where he became "Grandad" to the kids and where he stayed on as volunteer when his order had been completed.

Naturally, community service does not always work out. But only 22 per cent of orders are not completed (re-offenders failure to work, running away) and this is a record which compares very well with probation. Community service is a punishment, it is retribution and it can rehabilitate and, as Moira Scott says, "Prison can be permanently damaging and disturbing experience and does not go to society as a whole. As far as I know, nobody was ever damaged by community service."

Jane Moonmar



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Virtually unrivalled for taste. And, hardly surprisingly, in somewhat limited supply.

Since 1894, however, the subtle pleasures of Glenmorangie have been available on a more generous scale.

It is to be found in a blended whisky called Highland Queen.

Produced very slowly, using time-honoured, not to say old-fashioned methods, Highland Queen contains a very high proportion of malt whisky.

It is, in short, to ordinary blends what Glenmorangie is to ordinary single malts.



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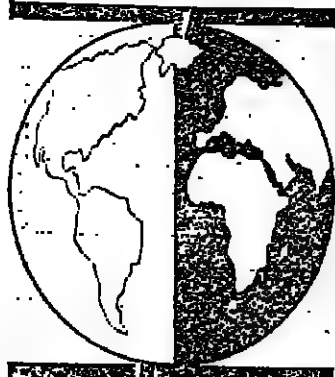












## Iran shuns American bank loans

Iran will produce and export enough oil this year to avoid borrowing on international money markets, Mr Ali Reza Nobari, the Iranian central bank governor, said yesterday.

Mr Nobari, in London for talks with American bankers about financial claims outstanding since the Tehran-Washington agreement that freed the 52 American hostages last month, put no figure on Iran's oil production targets.

Because of Iran's war with Iraq, the country's oil output is thought by Tehran diplomats to be 700,000 barrels a day compared to a possible 2 million barrels should the conflict end.

Mr Nobari said that Iran's oil output would obviate any recourse to world money markets and added: "If we do borrow, it won't be through United States banks."

## Foreign deposits recall

China's government has given Chinese companies and organizations until the end of February to bring home unauthorized foreign currency deposits abroad or face confiscation of the funds.

## Austrian economy

The Austrian economy is expected to level off this year after a rapid expansion during the previous two years according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). But Austria's inflation and unemployment rates are still likely to remain among the OECD's lowest.

## Gold output up

Chinese gold production rose 14.3 per cent to a record level last year, the official New China News Agency reports.

## Dutch spending plan

The Dutch Government is planning a sharp reduction in public sector spending growth from 1981 to 1985, because of lower than expected economic growth.

## Japanese imports

Herr Otto Lambsdorf (above), West Germany's economic minister, has said he intends to use every opportunity to oppose growing pressure from European trade unions and industry for restrictions on Japanese imports. He said the Japanese challenge "provides a chance for us to make an effort to improve our competitiveness."

Textile and clothing industry leaders clearly hope that, apart from assisting companies to plan their market strategies, the centre will provide statistical information which may assist their case for further support.

## \$14.6m bus plant

Hino Motors, one of Japan's largest heavy-duty truck makers, will build a \$14.6m (about £6.2m) bus assembly plant in New York State within a few years, the *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* reported. Agreement has also been reached to deliver several hundred buses to New York City by the end of the year.

## Belgian pay talks

Belgium's Employer's Federation has agreed to meet union and government representatives for talks on a voluntary wage limitation agreement, in the absence of which a mandatory ban would be imposed by the government.

## German turnover slips

West German wholesale trade turnover fell a real 2 per cent in 1980 although the nominal total rose by about 6 per cent to DM 630,000m (£127,270m). Retail sales volume was unchanged in December over December, 1979.

## Italian railway funds

The Italian state railway is to offer a \$500m (£15.5m) syndicated loan and floating rate note issue on the Euro-dollar market managed by Societe and S. G. Warburg, according to the transport ministry.

## Finland oil price rise

Finland will pay about \$38.5 a barrel for Soviet crude oil after a rise of about \$4 was agreed in Moscow. Finland is to import some 7 million tonnes of Soviet crude this year under a bilateral trade agreement.

## Malaysian aid cutback

Britain is to reduce its technical assistance to Malaysia from next year. Sir Donald Hawley, the outgoing British High Commissioner, said in Kuala Lumpur. The Government had taken the decision because Malaysia was near to becoming a "developed country".

# Enthusiasts on two wheels are driving themselves out of business

## Motorcycle boom bypasses dealers

While Britain has been enjoying an upsurge of interest in motorcycling in the past few years, the country's 2,500 motorcycle dealers apparently have shown a remarkable inability to capitalize on the boom. Sales are soaring, but profits have tumbled and there is now a danger that many dealers will be forced out of business.

A new report by ICC Business Ratios, published today concludes that for most dealers the past three years has been "an unending picture of falling profitability, increased stocks, declining return on capital and generally poor asset utilization."

The trouble, it seems, is that most dealers, like their customers, are enthusiasts rather than "hard-nosed" businessmen. Motorcycle salesmen must stop regarding their activity as a hobby, says the report, "and must take a serious look at the way their costs, the car dealers have managed to survive on wretched margins by astute financial planning and clever marketing."

Last year was the best for motorcycle sales in Britain since 1959 and there are now an estimated 1.4 million two-wheelers on the roads, an increase of 11 per cent since 1976. According to the report, the leading high street sales companies increased turnover by 22 per cent in 1978 and 17 per cent in 1979, and one achieved

annual sales approaching £2m. But few, says the report, have been able to "make a silk purse out of a sow's ear."

It adds: "Indeed, if the performance of the country's top motorcycle outlets is any indication of trading patterns in the future, then over the next year or so a significant number of firms could find they are driving themselves out of business unless they take some swift action now to correct an already well established pattern of financial trends."

In the past two or three years, many companies' profit margins have been halved. Only one, it is said, now has a margin in double figures and about 12 are operating on negative margins. In the three years to October, 1979, the average profitability of the 60 leading firms in the survey fell from 18.8 per cent to 8.5 per cent, while total sales rose by 44 per cent.

The signs of declining profitability were apparent in 1977 and 1978, ICC says, but few companies took corrective action. "It remains to be seen if firms have taken advantage of the upturn in sales to put their houses in order; it would be reasonable to expect, at least on their past performance, that they have not and are prepared to live with margins as low as 1 per cent."

The report lays emphasis on the rapid growth in dealers' stocks and debtors compared to sales. The average stock

turnover figure fell from 4.7 to 4.1 times per year while the average debt collection period nearly doubled from 15 to 28 days.

With interest rates so high these are crucial areas of management control and together they go a long way to explaining the industry's declining performance."

One result has been a drop in the number of sales outlets. Last October there were an estimated 2,402 United Kingdom dealers, many of them one-man concerns or corner shops, compared with about 3,000 in the past. The small operators, says the report, "are probably content to exist with modest living since their enthusiasm for motorcycles and motorcycling often outweighs their enthusiasm for making money."

Most of the industry's business now is concerned with the sale of new and second-hand imported machines after the invasion of the United Kingdom market by the Japanese. The decline of the British manufacturing industry, says the report, is "as legendary as the dissolution of the monasteries", and as a result many dealers are in the hands of overseas suppliers "with all the implications this can have for the high street trader."

*Motor Cycle Dealers (2nd Edition) ICC Business Ratios, 81 City Road, London, E80.*

Edward Townsend



Mr Walter Goldsmith, left, director general of the Institute of Directors, presents The Times Grand Prix award in London yesterday to Mr Anthony Hill, a director of Unilever, watched by Mr Alan Watson and Mr Robin Morton, of Charles Barker CBC, Unilever's advertising agency which shares in the award. The companies won the Grand Prix for the best advertisements of company results in 1980.

## Inmos to launch latest microchip design

By Bill Johnston

Inmos, the microchip company whose majority shareholding is held by the National Enterprise Board (NEB) is to make its first public debut next Wednesday in New York.

The British company, backed by a government investment

of £50m, will unveil details of its latest product to several thousand delegates from dozens of countries involved in microelectronics at the International Solid State Conference.

The new design is called a 64K dynamic RAM, a chip with over 64,000 memory cells for

use in computers. It has the added advantage of having cells which can be made to replace others that become inoperative.

The new chip is an important development for Inmos. The company's projections for all its products suggest sales of £150m in 1984, growing to £200m a year later.

## New Saudi five-year plan could favour UK exports

By Derek Harris

Commercial Editor

Saudi Arabia's just launched third five-year plan, worth about £100,000m, is because of its emphasis on industrialization of the country, likely to favour British efforts to export compared with earlier plans with a stress on infrastructure construction. Low labour cost countries such as South Korea have mopped up many important construction contracts.

This was one of the key points which emerged from a seminar on Saudi Arabia's new plan organized by the Confederation of British Industry in London yesterday and attended by about 400 leading businessmen.

They heard a warning from Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of Trade, that because the trend in Saudi Arabia was towards local manufacture, any stay in the market British companies would have to be more willing to enter joint manufacturing ventures.

Anybody who saw the country solely as a market for direct exports could eventually lose business to competitors more willing to involve themselves in Saudi Arabia's industrial ambitions, Mr Parkinson said.

The thrust towards joint ventures was underlined by Dr Faisal Al Bashir, Saudi Arabia's deputy minister of planning, who said that British companies would have to be prepared to share technology and managerial and technical skills. There would be more help for the private sector in Saudi Arabia, including the provision of long-term interest-free loans, he said.

A study of the plan by the Committee for Middle East Trade (Comet), showed that imports should continue to grow during the period by a real annual rate of 7 per cent, which though slower than in the previous plan was at a faster rate than had been expected.

What could benefit British exporters was more emphasis on productive industries such as manufacturing and mining and agriculture.

One additional source of stimulus for increasing local ownership of businesses and finding investment in the production sector could be development of a stock exchange, now under consideration by the Saudi Arabian Government.

The Third Saudi Arabian Development Plan, 1980-85: Committee for Middle East Trade, £5.

## Society offers homes aid

By Sylvia Morris

The one million members of the British Building Society have something to turn for advice if or when they are made redundant. The society, the ninth largest in the country, yesterday announced a series of measures to help the unemployed.

As part of the package, managers at the 200 branches throughout the country will advise those facing unemployment on what to do about their mortgages.

Solutions include suspending payment for up to one year, or reducing the monthly costs by extending the term of the mortgage or switching to an "option mortgage" if this proves more suitable.

Borrowers will be advised as to whether to pay off their mortgage with any redundancy payment or savings.

"We have to recognize that mortgage repayments, especially for those who have only just bought their homes, may be difficult or even impossible to keep going when a borrower is made redundant," Mr Brian Holmes, chief general manager of the society, said yesterday. "The main purpose of a building society is to help people buy and to keep their own homes. We recognize that jobs become redundant, not people, so our role does not change."

mortgage payments and savings problems.

When it comes to investing a lump sum, building society have an obvious role, but the society points out that it will not necessarily be the right answer for those who do not pay tax.

Provincial hopes that any goodwill it earns now will help with its future business.

The measures are the result of a survey, commissioned for the Provincial from Gallup.

It shows that people facing redundancy lack advice from all quarters. Companies and trade unions are hesitant to help.

The survey confirmed that very few of those who lose their jobs turn to building societies or banks for advice, although when they do, they generally find the advice useful and act upon it.

## Community service plan for jobless

The Manpower Services Commission yesterday announced a £32m scheme aimed at providing 25,000 temporary community service jobs for the long term unemployed.

Sir Richard O'Brien, chairman, made clear that this was only intended as a start and the commission would be approaching the Government for further funds to expand the scheme.

"These people and unemployed teenagers are the major casualties of rising unemployment. Most are unskilled, most left school at the minimum school-leaving age, few have had any training and most have had a sequence of unskilled jobs over the years," Sir Richard said.

Society should not turn its back on the victims of unemployment, he said, urging that private industry and nationalized industry should come forward to sponsor the new scheme, which replaces the Special Temporary Employment Programme.

He said that, in December last year, there were 390,000 people who had been out of work for more than a year. The number was rising and the commission thought it would reach 500,000 or higher within the next 18 months.

# The Times Awards

## 1980 Winners.

The winning entries for The Times Awards were those advertisements which, in the opinion of the judges, would leave the reader with the impression that the company would be a good one to do business with, to work for, or in which to invest. The advertisements were judged in terms of good use of typography, design and copy to convey the relevant information.

The task of the independent panel of judges was made particularly exacting by the number, range, and quality of entries from industry, commerce and finance.

## The Grand Prix.

The Times is pleased to announce that the winner of the 1980 Grand Prix is: Unilever Ltd. Agency: Charles Barker CBCL Ltd. Their entry was judged to be the advertisement that best conveyed, by way of typography, design and copy, information relevant to shareholders, professional advisers, prospective investors and all concerned in the company's well-being; in short, an advertisement that would leave the reader with the impression that the company would be a good one to do business with, to work for, or in which to invest.

## Judges' Special Awards.

Overseas Companies Creditanstalt-Bankverein Agency: Charles Barker CBCL Ltd. Smaller Advertisement 20cm x 4 columns or less. Powell Duffryn Ltd. Agency: Streets Financial Ltd. Special Award The most significant contribution to new imaginative thinking in financial advertising. JFC Ltd. Agency: Doyle Dane Bernbach Ltd.

## Category Winners.

Category 1a Annual Results, Colour or mono. Half page or larger, or equivalent. 1st: Lonrho Ltd. Agency: Walter Judd Ltd. 2nd: International Thomson Organisation Ltd. Agency: Charles Barker CBCL Ltd. 3rd: Rockitt & Colman Ltd. Agency: Dewe Rogerson Ltd. Category 1b Annual Results, Colour or mono. Less than half a page or equivalent. 1st: Booker McConnell Ltd. Agency: Valin Pollen Ltd. 2nd: London Trust Company Ltd. Agency: Valin Pollen Ltd. 3rd: S & W Berisford Ltd. Agency: Streets Financial Ltd. Category 2 Interim Results, Colour or mono. All sizes. 1st: Consolidated Goldfields Ltd. Agency: Charles Barker CBCL Ltd. 2nd: Pearson Longman Ltd. Agency: Charles Barker CBCL Ltd. 3rd: Charterhouse Group Ltd. Agency: Dewe Rogerson Ltd. Category 3 Preliminary Results, Colour or mono. All sizes. 1st: Sainsbury Ltd. Agency: Streets Financial Ltd. 2nd: C.T. Bowring and Co Ltd. Agency: Walter Judd Ltd. 3rd: British Sugar Corporation Agency: Charles Barker CBCL Ltd.







## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

## Gilts ahead while equities recoup early losses

It was a quiet day for most sectors of the market yesterday. Leading equities opened easier by a couple of pence, trimmed by the threat of industrial action by the miners over possible pit closures, but recovered by the close. Otherwise, investment buying was again more apparent in special situations. Gilts, however, proved the exception and showed slight gains on the day.

Further consideration of the handling figures released on Tuesday was thought by some to be behind these moves, but gilts dealers attributed the advance to thin conditions. Longs opened at previous night's levels to firm by 1/2 to 1 1/2 during the day and look to move quietly ahead. Shorts also advanced during the day to close firmer by 1/2 to 1, with reports of some active investment buying. But the new tax was undisturbed.

Leading equities reported a very quiet day with thin conditions for both buying and selling. The threat of the miners' action and the closure of Talbot's Linwood factory saw the market open cautiously with some selling early on. Some blue chips dipped such as Glaxo down from 262 1/2 to 258 1/2. Later it recovered to 264p. ICI cost 2p to 262p, Beecham added 2p to 180p and Boverat dropped 1p to 195p. Imperial Group, which reports today, was a penny off at 79 1/2p. Dowry, awaiting half-time results today, went down 8p to 194p. Hawker Siddeley dropped 4p to 274p.

There was little interest in DuPont after recent Swiss buying and the shares, which were up 1p to 64p at one time, dropped back to 63p.

The FT Index reflected the cautious start to the day with a fall of 3 points in the morning to 482.5. It later picked up to close at 486.3, a rise of 0.8 on the day.

A similar story applied to electricals where again thin

conditions prevailed. The leaders in the sector ended the day firmer. GEC added 3p to 655p, Hoover, expecting results shortly, was unchanged at 337p and Eurotherm, with Scottish expansion plans, stayed at 125p. Rascal added a 1p to 338p.

**Takover favourite** Reardon Smith "A" kept 1p to 139p yesterday, after 144p, a rise of 1p this morning. The board have denied any takeover approaches but the market is talking of a 200p share bid from the Hongkong shipping magnate C. Y. Tung. One London broker spoke of assets in the region of 400p a share.

Jobbers reported firm undertones in a steady engineering market. Again the second-liners were the more buoyant with most stocks closing much firmer on the day. Metal Box was unchanged at 180p, GKN, despite dipping 3p to 143p in the day, ended at 146p. P. Brotherhood lost 1p to 160p but Clubb, after recent newspaper comments, added a further 1p to 51p. Vickers rose a 1p to 149p and Beaton Clark on the back of a brokers' circular, added 2p to 105p.

A flurry of activity was reported in shipping where Stag

Line, still looking for a counter-offer to the latest Turnbull Scott bid, climbed 13p to 433p. Reardon Smith, also on bid speculation and a broker's circular, added 15p firmer at 140p. European Ferries, after their week-long climb, dipped 3p to 161p reflecting profit-taking after Tuesday's gains and news of the Spanish acquisition.

Crouch, after an interim profits setback, fell 13p to 140p. D. Macpherson climbed 4p to 68p and Crest Nicholson rose 3p to 133p following encouraging figures earlier in the week. Westland, after general meeting forecasts, added 6p to 125p. Speculative buying lifted G. W. Sparrow 5p to 73p and added 6p to Lister at 40p. Fading bid hopes took 5p from I. Barget at 175p.

Also on the bid front, Harrison & Crossfield's approach boosted London Samarra 5p to 375p. Harrison dropped 2p to 67p. This sparked off speculative demand for Warren, up 10p to 215p, while Malakoff put on 10p to 124p. News of Rascal's share stake lifted David Dixon 2p to 86p.

Shares were suspended at 365p in Meekatharra, the Australian coal mining group, awaiting independent survey results.

Oils continued their downward move and jobbers reported

a day in the doldrums. Leaders like BP down 2p to 410p, Shell down 2p to 418p, Ultramar, down 1p to 435p led the way. Tetracarb fell back 6p to 314p and Burmah dropped 3p to 183p. It is still the second-liners which are attracting most attention. One bright spark came from the new placing of Oil and Gas Products. Opening at 42p, the shares closed 1p up and the partly-placed shares, doubled in price to 83p.

But exploration issues saw Double Eagle 45p higher at 255p, and Warrior up 40p to 260p on annual reports published yesterday. Banks saw movements after several days of inactivity. Barclays, rose 7p to 405p and Midland was up 7p to 320p, while Lloyds put on 4p to 335p. Insurances opened opening falls, but still closed a little easier. Jobbers described difficult trading with shortages of stock and mainly selective buying. Commercial Union, on press reports, tumbled 1p to 152p. General Accident was down 2p to 298p but Royal added 3p to 363p.

Properties showed a mixed market with losses confined to a few names. Anglo-Continental added 3p to 35p on acquisition news, otherwise Stock Conv dropped 5p to 340p, MEPC rose lower, 2p to 235p and Land Secs was unchanged at 398p.

Consolidated Gold led the way down in gold and mining finance shares with a fall of 13p to 423p. Newall, rose 5p to 383p. Dealers are still looking to Wall Street for further reduction in the United States prime rate after Morgan Guaranty's cut earlier in the week. The gold price, after rises overnight, fell back 14 to close at \$500.5. The heavy-weight golds followed the trend with Anglo American Gold down 3 1/2 to 385, and W. Driefontein dropped 1p to 29 9/16.

**Fats of nut and bolt distributors** Walker & Staff Holdings have chased the price up to 25p recently. Observers reckon that having set up five branches in the Home Counties the group is preparing to set off a London freehold in the books at £93,000, valued two years ago at £30,000, and reckoned now to be worth £500,000.

**Equity turnover** on February 10 was £128.875m (£18.194m bar gains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were GEC, Shell, ICI, Boots, Boverat, Barclays, Tetracarb, Imperial Group, Turner & Newall, Guinness, Pearl, BP, Associated Dairies, Beecham, BAT and BTR.

**Traded options:** Dealers reported total contracts of 825. GEC attracted 151, Rascal took 124, Shell attracted 23, P & O 17, Lorch 41 and Land Secs took 37.

**Traditional options:** Dealers reported very quiet conditions with calls in Gold Mines, ICI, Charterhall, Endeavour Oil, Turner & Newall, First National Finance and Johnson & Firth Brown and Hampton Trust.

Puts were arranged in Thorn and Grovite Mines.

## Westland shares jump on news of profits increase

By Michael Clark

Westland Aircraft is beating the recession, despite earlier worries over defence spending cuts.

Lord Aldington, chairman, told the annual meeting yesterday that management accounts for the first three months showed profits in real terms running ahead of those for the corresponding period. The market greeted the news with a 6p rise in the share price to 125p.

Deliveries were also up on last year but were still below previous expectations, while the value of orders received had been boosted by an order for Sea King helicopters received in October.

The group's Ministry of Defence funded research and development had been reduced and was now running below previous levels, although it was expected that this might be



Lord Aldington, chairman of Westland Aircraft.

increased in the spring. But the government's defence spending cuts had seriously affected the flow of orders for spare parts, he added. Nevertheless, the company still had

a substantial load of product support work for private customers.

Turning to the helicopter division, Lord Aldington pointed out that it still needed more orders for the Lynx and would still be pressing ahead with the WG 30 after the completion of arrangements with British Airways Helicopters. Hovercraft production continued apace and further expansion was envisaged, but the Westland Technologies division had suffered a setback owing to the fall-off in house building activities.

On a sombre note he said that Westland had still not reached agreement with the Italian government over the next stage of the EH 101 project, which would threaten its ability to capture a substantial share of the market, and turn, pass the ultimate cost to the Government.

## Slight improvement at Yorkshire Bank

By Roman Eisenstein

Banking Correspondent Yorkshire Bank, the northern bank owned by the other clearers, yesterday reported a slight profit improvement for 1980. The group pretax profit has edged up from £19.15m to £19.76m and the improvement after tax is from £11.6m to £12.3m.

The figures are to some extent distorted by the contribution from the finance and leasing subsidiaries. At the year level the profits of Yorkshire Bank Finance fell from £667,000 to only £257,000, while operating losses of the leasing subsidiary rose from £166,000 to £470,000.

However, the after-tax surplus on leasing was over £2m as against a loss of some £250,000 last year. This was a principal reason for the improvement of the group's net profits. Yorkshire Bank, whose chairman is Mr J. P. R. Glynn, says that prospects on the leasing business are good.

Profits on current cost accounting, the first ones for a bank to be given a "true and fair" appraisal by its auditors, are up from £1.6m to £1.95m. As with the leading clearing banks, Yorkshire has seen its customers switching some of their deposits from non-interest bearing current accounts to deposit accounts. While current account deposits rose by only 4 per cent, the growth of deposit accounts kept pace with inflation and these grew by 18 per cent. The group's balance sheet total rose by 17 per cent, roughly in line with inflation.

Last year's good performance also reflected a strong order book, which has now slipped in real terms although the active order book remains strong.

Mr Peter Down, the chairman, said yesterday that this is likely to be a year of consolidation following last year's acquisition, notably that of steel frames builder Hillispan.

Borrowings have risen from the year-end net figure of £1.66m, but part of the £400,000 proceeds on the sale of a factory site in Kent will go towards reducing that. Most also has a contract to build on the site for the new owner.

at about 115p a share and 193,745 shares, have been retained by Gulliver. As a result, the shareholding of Gulliver and its associates in Argyl has risen to 8.85m ordinarys (21.1 per cent).

The purchase of the shares, which yesterday gained 2p to 165p, makes Escal the third largest shareholder in the group. Mr Harry Turpin, chairman and chief executive, is the major shareholder with 12 per cent of the ordinary shares. However, including his pre-held by his friend, his control is more than 20 per cent of the equity. Sun Alliance also has a 7.7 per cent holding.

**Gulliver stake in Argyl Foods rises**

On February 10, Gulliver Foods exercised its option to acquire 1.69m fully paid ordinary shares of Argyl Foods from certain members of the Edwards family under a 1978 agreement. Of these shares, 1.5m have been placed

at about 115p a share and 193,745 shares, have been retained by Gulliver. As a result, the shareholding of Gulliver and its associates in Argyl has risen to 8.85m ordinarys (21.1 per cent).

The company makes children's and ladies' wear and has been suffering increasingly from poor demand thanks to stiff competition from cheap imports of clothing.

**Receivers for Geo White (Gosport)**

Mr Guy Parsons and Mr Richard Agutter, partners in the chartered accountants Peat Marwick, Mitchell Co., have been appointed joint receivers and managers of Geo White (Gosport), who manufactures children's clothing.

The company, which employs about 400 people, operates from Gosport, Hampshire. Its customers are a number of the large retail chains.

The joint receivers are allowing the company to trade with its creditors, pending the business as a going concern.

**Tax clearance hopes at G R Dawes Hlids**

The liquidators of G. R. Dawes Holdings report that

during 1980 the long-outstanding tax matters have progressed towards eventual clearance and it is hoped that this process can be completed this year. A start was made on the disposal of property interests. Until the extent of the tax liabilities in general has been agreed, it is not possible to make a further distribution to shareholders of a sum which would justify the costs involved. Meanwhile, available funds continue to be invested and to earn market rates of interest.

**Cygnets 7.5pc stake in Evered**

The mystery investor in engineering group Evered, which is subject to a 22p-a-share agreed bid from Francis Industries, turns out to be Cygnets SA of Switzerland. It has bought 2.7 per cent (441,200 shares) in Evered through Investor (Nominees), a Hoare, Govett subsidiary. Hoare, Govett said it did not know whether Cygnets was the ultimate holder of the shares.

**Business appointments**

**Mr J. M. Magowan named Commercial Union chief**

Mr J. M. Magowan has been made chairman of Commercial Union Assurance.

Mr Robert Henderson has joined British Airways board in a non-executive capacity.

Mr Michael H. Butler is the new director-general of finance of the National Coal Board. He has been deputy director-general of finance and treasurer of the board since January, 1978.

Mr Geoffrey Richardson becomes finance director of Hamworthy Engineering. Mr Bruce Chapman, general manager of the transmissions division, has also joined the board.

Sir David Checketts, a member of the executive staff of the British Electric Traction Company, has been made a director of The

Birmingham & District Investment Trust.

Mr L. A. Birt is now managing director of Bowthorpe Microsystems.

Mr Peter J. Dunkerley has been made managing director of Thomas Judd.

Mr Derek S. Todd has become divisional managing director of Shoveries, Vine Products & Whiteaway.

Mr Roy Forman has been named marketing director of Private Patients Plan.

Mr A. D. Patterson has been made sales director of Software Sciences defence division.

Mr Michael J. C. Ward is the new financial director of Harrison & Sons (High Wycombe).

## Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Anglo-Amer Secs (F)	(—)	4,794(7)	5,26(5.12)	3.4(3.0)	—	4,7(4.7)
Christy Bros (I)	2,49(4.3)	0.05(0.12)	2,7(6.0)	(—)	—	(—)
F. Copson (I)	0.05(0.1)	0.05(0.1)	0.05(0.1)	(—)	—	(—)
Martin Ford (F)	6,42(12.1)	0.25(0.3)	1,84(4.13)	0.6(1.3)	30/4	1,3(2.6)
Moorehead Ltd (F)	(—)	1.2(0.93)	7,17(6.12)	(5.4)	—	7(6)
Press Tools (I)	1,41(1.1)	0.14(0.2)	(—)	0.8(0.95)	—	(2.7)
Scott & Merc Inv (F)	(—)	0.5(0.39)	5,98(5.26)	5,3(4.2)	2/4	5,3(5.2)

Dividends in italics are shown net of tax on pence per share. Earnings in Business News headlines are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiples the net dividend by 1.422. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. \*Loss; †Comparative figures are for nine months; ‡Latest figures are for six months compared with one year.

## Christy optimistic despite loss

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Christy Brothers, the Chelmsford-based contracting and engineering group, had pretax losses of £54,000 on sales of £24.9m in the six months to June 30. The net loss was £78,000 after redundancy and other charges. The shares were unchanged at 24p.

Mr James Dyer, who was appointed chairman last summer after stockbrokers Simon & Coates gained control of Christy with a 30p-a-share cash bid, said he expected the group

to show a pre-tax profit in the second half to June 30.

Christy has changed its year end so comparison is difficult, but in the nine months to December 31, 1979, it lost £119,000 pretax and £157,000 in the ensuing six months.

In the latest six months there was an £88,000 trading profit before interest despite poor sales in the manufacturing side of the business and further losses on contracts taken at low margins. However, interest charges showed an underlying rise to £142,000.

Since last June, Mr Dyer said there had been considerable cost savings, including a cut in the workforce from 321 to 203 and stock reductions.

On the contracting side, where Christy's main problems have occurred in its chequered past, the group has recently won two contracts for animal feed plants worth about £750,000 each and Mr Dyer said the margins were reasonable.

Because the group shows a debt to distributable reserves it has been unable to pay dividends on the cumulative preference shares under company law.

## Fresh moves likely at Howard Machinery

By Rosemary Unsworth

Mr Stanley Mann, chairman of American Diamond Industries, which staged a takeover bid on Howard Machinery last Friday, picking up 14.9 per cent, is coming to London this weekend "on business".

Mr Mann said yesterday that there would definitely be further developments in connection with the stake in the troubled agricultural machinery group, but Mr C. F. Alsop, Howard's chief executive, said that he had had no contact with Mr Mann since the notification of the purchase.

Diamond Industries, a private company, operates 10 home oil heating companies in Delaware as well as a petrol trading company and two barge terminals. Mr Mann, who is 59, is also treasurer and a director of Oxford First Securities, a quoted financial services company, as well as chairman of the Delaware Valley Trade zone.

Diamond holds a near 10 per cent stake in Bache Group, the Wall Street brokers, acquired after the Hunt Brothers pulled out following their silver dealings disaster.

## Gold Eurobond tumbles

The first ever Eurobond issue denominated in gold tumbled in the market yesterday as the spot price for gold fell below \$500 an ounce. The 100,000-ounce 15-year issue was priced at par when dealings began on Tuesday. The coupon was initially 3.25 per cent and the subscription price was based on the London afternoon fixing of \$519.50 an ounce. In trading

yesterday the issue was quoted at \$97.50, reflecting a 3.56 per cent decline in gold bullion to \$501 an ounce.

The arrangements for the issue were made by a trustee, the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Company, which will always hold enough gold bullion, gold futures contracts or certified claims on gold to ensure payment of interest and principal.

## Deutsche Babcock cuts dividend

## International

the payout per DM100 nominal (£8.2m) despite the cut in the payout. A spokesman said the managing board had decided to commit the greater part of earnings for the year ended

common share will drop to DM6 from DM16. Babcock also said the preferred share dividend would be cut to DM7 from DM17 the previous fiscal year.

Babcock earlier said its 1979-80 sales rose to DM5,000m, up 13 per cent from the previous year. At that time, the company also indicated that earnings would be the best in several years.

## Cadbury Schweppes

An increase of more than half in pretax profits has been achieved by Cadbury Schweppes (South Africa). They rose from R4.8m to R7.4m (£3.7m). Turnover went up from R36.6m to R50.39m. The dividend is increased from 23 cents to 36 cents for the year.

The chairman, Mr C. Gilliers, says that earnings a share, at 96.4 cents, were 47 per cent higher than last year. Both the drinks and confectionery sections of the business had earned higher profits.

## Fluor Corporation

Fluor Corporation expects earnings per share for the year to October 31, 1981, to be 15 to 20 per cent above the \$2.73 (£1.16) made in 1980.

The statement was made by Mr J. Robert Fluor, chairman, at a meeting attended by some 80 financial analysts in California on Monday.

## Citicorp to finance mine

Citicorp International Group has been mandated to raise about \$100m (£42.7m) to finance the initial stage of the Papua New Guinea OK Tedi gold and copper mining project, banking sources in Hongkong said.

The 12-year credit will carry interest at 0.5 per cent above London interbank offered rates for part of its duration, rising to just under 1 per cent for the remainder, the sources said.

## Sceptre spending plans

Sceptre Resources said yesterday that its planned capital spending for 1981 is £53.2m (£11.5m). Additionally, the company will be administering about £53.8m.

In Canada, Sceptre plans to spend £510m and is also the operator of a joint venture with the CS14.1m Sceptre 1980-81

The non-sovereign credit is being raised by the three companies involved in the project, BHP Co of Australia, which has a 30 per cent stake, Amoco Minerals of the United States (30 per cent) and Kupfer Exploration of West Germany (20 per cent), the sources said.

The government of Papua New Guinea, which holds the remaining 20 per cent, said in December it would raise a \$70m credit for the project around the middle of this year.

exploration programme. Additionally, Sceptre operates a joint venture with the Sceptre Saskatchewan 80 programme which has a balance of £51.75m to be spent this year. About 100 gross wells are envisaged, along with spending on production facilities and land acquisition programmes.

## Mr Chang buys more Boustead

Hendon Green, the Hongkong nominee company, which revealed a 6.53 per cent stake overseas trader and plantati group Boustead last month, has bought 7.59 per cent of Boustead's equity. Hendon Green is a private investment vehicle for a Malay-Chinese businessman.

Chang has told the group it is building up a block share in the group for investment purposes.

Mr Michael Roper-Caldwell, Boustead's deputy chairman, said yesterday that Mr Chang is known to the group's chairman, Mr Alan Charlton, who based in Singapore. Mr Roper-Caldwell said the group is unduly concerned about Chang's increasing stake. A knows of no links between Boustead and Mr Chang, he said. Bous shares were unchanged at yesterday.

## Bank Base Rates

ARN Bank	14
Barclays	14
BCCI	14
Consolidated	14
C. Hoare & Co	14
Lloyds Bank	14
Midland Bank	14
Nat Westminster	14
Rosminster	14
TSB	14
Williams and Glyn's	14

\* 7-day deposit on term of £250,000 and over, 12% or £50,000 12 1/2%

M. J. H. Nightingale &amp; Co. Limited

27/28 Lovel Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 12

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980 H1	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Dist	%	P
75	39	Airsprung Group	63	—	6.7	10.6		
44	21	Armitage & Rhodes	41	-1	1.4	3.4		
192	92	Bardon Hill	190	—	9.7	5.1		
98	88	Deborah Services	95	—	5.5	5.8		
126	88	Frank Horsell	109	—	6.4	5.9		
110	52	Frederick Parker	52	—	11.0	21.2		
110	74	George Blair	74	—	3.1	4.2		
110	59	Jackson Group	107	—	6.9	6.4		
124	103	James Burrough	120	—	7.9	6.6		
334	244	Robert Jenkins	330	—	31.3	9.5		
53	50	Scruttons "A"	53	—	3.3	10.0		
224	215	Torday Limited	216	—	15.1	7.0		
23	10	Twinkllock Ord	12	—	—	—		
90	69	Twinkllock 15% ULS	70	-2	15.0	21.4		
56	35	Unilock Holdings	38	—	3.0	7.9		
103	81	Walter Alexander	100ad	—	5.7	5.7		
262	181	W. S. Yeates	262	+2	12.1	4.6		



## MARKET REPORTS

## Commodities

**Wheat** - Afternoon - March 1981 wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade were steady at 1.10 1/2 per bushel. The March 1981 wheat futures on the London Exchange were steady at 1.10 1/2 per bushel. The March 1981 wheat futures on the London Exchange were steady at 1.10 1/2 per bushel.

**Oil** - Afternoon - March 1981 oil futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange were steady at 24.40 per barrel. The March 1981 oil futures on the London Exchange were steady at 24.40 per barrel. The March 1981 oil futures on the London Exchange were steady at 24.40 per barrel.

**Gold** - Afternoon - March 1981 gold futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange were steady at 320.00 per ounce. The March 1981 gold futures on the London Exchange were steady at 320.00 per ounce. The March 1981 gold futures on the London Exchange were steady at 320.00 per ounce.

**Silver** - Afternoon - March 1981 silver futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange were steady at 16.00 per ounce. The March 1981 silver futures on the London Exchange were steady at 16.00 per ounce. The March 1981 silver futures on the London Exchange were steady at 16.00 per ounce.

**Copper** - Afternoon - March 1981 copper futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange were steady at 1.10 per pound. The March 1981 copper futures on the London Exchange were steady at 1.10 per pound. The March 1981 copper futures on the London Exchange were steady at 1.10 per pound.

**Aluminum** - Afternoon - March 1981 aluminum futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 aluminum futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 aluminum futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound.

**Zinc** - Afternoon - March 1981 zinc futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 zinc futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 zinc futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound.

**Nickel** - Afternoon - March 1981 nickel futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 nickel futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 nickel futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound.

**Lead** - Afternoon - March 1981 lead futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 lead futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 lead futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound.

**Tin** - Afternoon - March 1981 tin futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 tin futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 tin futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound.

**Platinum** - Afternoon - March 1981 platinum futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 platinum futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 platinum futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound.

**Palladium** - Afternoon - March 1981 palladium futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 palladium futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 palladium futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound.

**Rhodium** - Afternoon - March 1981 rhodium futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 rhodium futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 rhodium futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound.

**Iridium** - Afternoon - March 1981 iridium futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 iridium futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 iridium futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound.

**Osmium** - Afternoon - March 1981 osmium futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 osmium futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound. The March 1981 osmium futures on the London Exchange were steady at 0.40 per pound.

## Discount market

Credit flows proved adequate and no intervention was required of the Bank of England yesterday. Rates were rather uneven in the morning. Although 13 1/2 per cent was heard for secured money at a time when interbank was around 14 1/2 per cent, rates soon closed around 13 1/2 per cent as it became clear that a comfortable day was in prospect.

**Bank of England** - The Bank of England's discount rate was 12 1/2 per cent. The Bank of England's discount rate was 12 1/2 per cent. The Bank of England's discount rate was 12 1/2 per cent.

**Interbank** - The interbank rate was 14 1/2 per cent. The interbank rate was 14 1/2 per cent. The interbank rate was 14 1/2 per cent.

**Secured money** - The secured money rate was 13 1/2 per cent. The secured money rate was 13 1/2 per cent. The secured money rate was 13 1/2 per cent.

**Unsecured money** - The unsecured money rate was 14 1/2 per cent. The unsecured money rate was 14 1/2 per cent. The unsecured money rate was 14 1/2 per cent.

**Overnight** - The overnight rate was 12 1/2 per cent. The overnight rate was 12 1/2 per cent. The overnight rate was 12 1/2 per cent.

**Three months** - The three months rate was 13 1/2 per cent. The three months rate was 13 1/2 per cent. The three months rate was 13 1/2 per cent.

**Six months** - The six months rate was 14 1/2 per cent. The six months rate was 14 1/2 per cent. The six months rate was 14 1/2 per cent.

**Nine months** - The nine months rate was 15 1/2 per cent. The nine months rate was 15 1/2 per cent. The nine months rate was 15 1/2 per cent.

**Twelve months** - The twelve months rate was 16 1/2 per cent. The twelve months rate was 16 1/2 per cent. The twelve months rate was 16 1/2 per cent.

**Long term** - The long term rate was 17 1/2 per cent. The long term rate was 17 1/2 per cent. The long term rate was 17 1/2 per cent.

**Very long term** - The very long term rate was 18 1/2 per cent. The very long term rate was 18 1/2 per cent. The very long term rate was 18 1/2 per cent.

**Ultra long term** - The ultra long term rate was 19 1/2 per cent. The ultra long term rate was 19 1/2 per cent. The ultra long term rate was 19 1/2 per cent.

**Extremely long term** - The extremely long term rate was 20 1/2 per cent. The extremely long term rate was 20 1/2 per cent. The extremely long term rate was 20 1/2 per cent.

**Super long term** - The super long term rate was 21 1/2 per cent. The super long term rate was 21 1/2 per cent. The super long term rate was 21 1/2 per cent.

## Foreign exchange report

The dollar continued to make a firm showing on foreign exchanges yesterday as the dollar's value rose to a fairly low level ahead of tomorrow's New York bid. However, sterling closed five points weaker against the dollar at 2.27 1/2. The prospect of a 14 per cent hike in the March 1981 budget continued to bolster the pound.

**On the Continent** - The effective exchange rate was 104.2, after closing unchanged at 104.2, after 104.1 at noon. Most of the day's activity was in the dollar/mark.

**The dollar/mark** - The dollar/mark rate was 104.2. The dollar/mark rate was 104.2. The dollar/mark rate was 104.2.

**The dollar/yen** - The dollar/yen rate was 104.2. The dollar/yen rate was 104.2. The dollar/yen rate was 104.2.

**The dollar/franc** - The dollar/franc rate was 104.2. The dollar/franc rate was 104.2. The dollar/franc rate was 104.2.

**The dollar/pound** - The dollar/pound rate was 104.2. The dollar/pound rate was 104.2. The dollar/pound rate was 104.2.

**The dollar/schilling** - The dollar/schilling rate was 104.2. The dollar/schilling rate was 104.2. The dollar/schilling rate was 104.2.

**The dollar/lira** - The dollar/lira rate was 104.2. The dollar/lira rate was 104.2. The dollar/lira rate was 104.2.

**The dollar/rupee** - The dollar/rupee rate was 104.2. The dollar/rupee rate was 104.2. The dollar/rupee rate was 104.2.

**The dollar/tael** - The dollar/tael rate was 104.2. The dollar/tael rate was 104.2. The dollar/tael rate was 104.2.

**The dollar/riyal** - The dollar/riyal rate was 104.2. The dollar/riyal rate was 104.2. The dollar/riyal rate was 104.2.

**The dollar/dinar** - The dollar/dinar rate was 104.2. The dollar/dinar rate was 104.2. The dollar/dinar rate was 104.2.

**The dollar/leu** - The dollar/leu rate was 104.2. The dollar/leu rate was 104.2. The dollar/leu rate was 104.2.

**The dollar/colone** - The dollar/colone rate was 104.2. The dollar/colone rate was 104.2. The dollar/colone rate was 104.2.

**The dollar/cedra** - The dollar/cedra rate was 104.2. The dollar/cedra rate was 104.2. The dollar/cedra rate was 104.2.

## Wall Street

New York, Feb. 11 - The stock market closed lower in moderate trading following retail sales news that heightened investor concern about inflation and interest rates.

**The D-J Industrial average** - The D-J Industrial average lost 6.14 points to close at 942.49. The D-J Industrial average lost 6.14 points to close at 942.49. The D-J Industrial average lost 6.14 points to close at 942.49.

**Volume** - The volume was 1.2 billion shares. The volume was 1.2 billion shares. The volume was 1.2 billion shares.

**General Motors** - General Motors lost 1.25 points to close at 42.75. General Motors lost 1.25 points to close at 42.75. General Motors lost 1.25 points to close at 42.75.

**Ford Motor** - Ford Motor lost 1.25 points to close at 32.75. Ford Motor lost 1.25 points to close at 32.75. Ford Motor lost 1.25 points to close at 32.75.

**Chrysler** - Chrysler lost 1.25 points to close at 22.75. Chrysler lost 1.25 points to close at 22.75. Chrysler lost 1.25 points to close at 22.75.

**IBM** - IBM lost 1.25 points to close at 12.75. IBM lost 1.25 points to close at 12.75. IBM lost 1.25 points to close at 12.75.

**Microsoft** - Microsoft lost 1.25 points to close at 2.75. Microsoft lost 1.25 points to close at 2.75. Microsoft lost 1.25 points to close at 2.75.

**Apple** - Apple lost 1.25 points to close at 1.75. Apple lost 1.25 points to close at 1.75. Apple lost 1.25 points to close at 1.75.

**Oracle** - Oracle lost 1.25 points to close at 0.75. Oracle lost 1.25 points to close at 0.75. Oracle lost 1.25 points to close at 0.75.

**SAP** - SAP lost 1.25 points to close at 0.75. SAP lost 1.25 points to close at 0.75. SAP lost 1.25 points to close at 0.75.

**Siemens** - Siemens lost 1.25 points to close at 0.75. Siemens lost 1.25 points to close at 0.75. Siemens lost 1.25 points to close at 0.75.

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## Other Markets

**London** - The London market was steady. The London market was steady. The London market was steady.

**Paris** - The Paris market was steady. The Paris market was steady. The Paris market was steady.

**Frankfurt** - The Frankfurt market was steady. The Frankfurt market was steady. The Frankfurt market was steady.

**Amsterdam** - The Amsterdam market was steady. The Amsterdam market was steady. The Amsterdam market was steady.

**Brussels** - The Brussels market was steady. The Brussels market was steady. The Brussels market was steady.

**Geneva** - The Geneva market was steady. The Geneva market was steady. The Geneva market was steady.

**Zurich** - The Zurich market was steady. The Zurich market was steady. The Zurich market was steady.

**Basel** - The Basel market was steady. The Basel market was steady. The Basel market was steady.

**Lucerne** - The Lucerne market was steady. The Lucerne market was steady. The Lucerne market was steady.

**Sion** - The Sion market was steady. The Sion market was steady. The Sion market was steady.

**Vevey** - The Vevey market was steady. The Vevey market was steady. The Vevey market was steady.

**Yverdon** - The Yverdon market was steady. The Yverdon market was steady. The Yverdon market was steady.

**Chaux-de-Fonds** - The Chaux-de-Fonds market was steady. The Chaux-de-Fonds market was steady. The Chaux-de-Fonds market was steady.

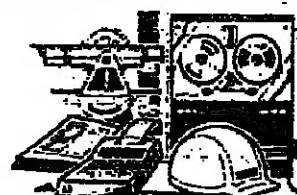
**Neuchâtel** - The Neuchâtel market was steady. The Neuchâtel market was steady. The Neuchâtel market was steady.

**Grenchen** - The Grenchen market was steady. The Grenchen market was steady. The Grenchen market was steady.



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# Recruitment Opportunities



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## CREDIT INSURANCE AND SURETY-GUARANTEE

We are underwriters of Credit Insurance and Surety type Bonds and Guarantees—mainly for British Industry. We wish to supplement our specialised team of executives with people in their early 30s, whose experience in industry, commerce or the Public Sector is relevant to our business and who can contribute to our planned expansion. Our requirements, in educational background and personal qualities of Applicants, are of a high standard. In return we offer interesting and varied employment with real prospects for advancement. The importance we attach to the appointments will be reflected in the salary and other benefits we offer—including mortgage facilities. Full c.v., naturally in confidence, to V. J. Fowler, Managing Director.

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## ENTERPRISING AND INDEPENDENT?

We are a small but expanding computer training company based in Richmond, Surrey. We are looking for a person who is enterprising, independent, and has a good knowledge of computers. The person should be able to sell and promote our courses. The salary is £10,000 per annum. Please send your cv to: Then ring David Donovan on 01-940 1134 or write to Premier Computer Ltd, 3 Union Court, Richmond, Surrey.

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explore opportunities for diversification and investment. An Accountant and an Economist aged from 25-30 with entrepreneurial flair will be located in the West End and report direct to the Chairman. Flexible salary, arrangement by negotiation. Reply in confidence to: The Chairman, 10 Welbeck Street, London W1M 8DU.

## THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR DEAF/BLIND AND RUBELLA HANDICAPPED

Applications are invited for the new post of

### DIRECTOR

Office at the National Centre in Ealing, London. The person appointed will be energetic, imaginative, an experienced administrator, preferably with a charitable organisation, and a good fund raiser. He/she will administer the Association and co-ordinate its activities. Salary from £8,000-£10,000, according to experience, plus London Weighting.

Further information and job description form and applications by letter giving curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to: Mrs Jessica Hills, Chairman, 61 Sennels Park Road, Northfield, Birmingham B31 1AE

Applications by February 24th.

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INTERESTING and demanding position in a well-known, established, and successful catering business. The person should be able to manage a team of staff and be responsible for the quality of the food and service. The salary is £10,000 per annum. Please send your cv to: 01-278 9161 and let me help you!

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## Tank Museum Curator

The Museum, at the Royal Armoured Corps Centre in Dorset, deals with every aspect of 20th Century armoured vehicles and has a secondary role as a source of military instruction to the adjacent Armour School.

This post combines the functions of Curator Secretary to the Trustees' Committees, and ex-officio Trustee of the Museum. The successful candidate will be responsible for a variety of functions including implementation of Trustees' policy; improvements to facilities; negotiations on international acquisitions and exchange of major exhibits; display arrangements; repair and conservation of exhibits; research; and dealing with public enquiries.

Candidates (preferably aged at least 26) should normally have a degree in a relevant subject, practical experience of armoured vehicles in the field, and staff experience relating to Armour; but those without a degree will be considered if their experience is of special value. Appreciation of armoured fighting vehicles technology and knowledge of the history of the Household Cavalry and Royal Armoured Corps desirable. Experience of current museum techniques on conservation, display, research work and administration with the Army Department organisation, advantageous.

SALARY: £8,075-£10,500 according to qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme. For further details and an application form (to be returned by 4 March, 1981) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 88551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G(2)382.

### Ministry of Defence

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willing to start a bright career and to lead our UK subsidiary. Working place will be London. Applicants should be ready to spend a 2 month stay in Switzerland, after which they will run our London offices.

We are working especially on Hewlett-Packard systems and using mainly basic language. We require high qualifications. Salary P.A. £8,12,000 and upwards.

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Leading London tutorial college wishes to appoint an able administrator, not necessarily a career teacher, to the headship of a new private sixth-form college. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management and financial aspects of the college. The college is located in a prime location in London. The salary is £10,000 per annum. Please send your cv to: Write with full educational and career details to BOX 2005 F THE TIMES

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## Trade Association Secretary

Salary not less than £10,000 p.a. London SW1

Well established and influential, the Process Plant Association wishes to appoint a suitably qualified and experienced person to be responsible for the overall administration of the Association.

The Secretary will report to the Director-General and undertake the major duties of this key position which include primarily the servicing of the Council of the Association, organising the Association's A.G.M. and other meetings and liaising with members and the public. Additional responsibilities will cover the statutory duties of a Company Secretary, office management and supervision of junior staff. Candidates, ideally aged over 45 must offer administrative experience of trade association and/or committee work and be able to communicate both orally and in writing. Formal qualifications in accounting, secretarial practice, law and/or economics advantageous. Personal qualities must demonstrate the ability to mix well at all levels, a cheerful presence, enthusiasm and willingness to accept all situations.

A negotiable salary of not less than £10,000 p.a. is anticipated for the calibre candidate selected. Excellent conditions prevail including contributory pension scheme, interest-free season ticket loan and London vouchers.

Preference will be given to those candidates with easily accessible daily travel facilities to the Association.

Please write to Pat Cook, PER, 4-5 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7ES.

Applications are welcome from both men and women

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## SENIOR SECRETARY

£6,500 + BONUSES

MGS (Shipbrokers) Ltd., a small but well established international firm of brokers, require an experienced Secretary to join the team at their busy City office in March.

Applicants must have a high standard of secretarial skills, the ability to work for more than one master, confidentiality, a sound telephone manner, organisational capabilities, personality and a cool head under pressure.

The position is demanding but also rewarding in terms of salary, bonuses, holiday and job satisfaction.

Applications, in writing only, please, together with full past career details, to: R. J. Jackson, MGS (Shipbrokers) Ltd., 30 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3M 4BT.

## Cecil Gee

The Directors of purchasing of Cecil Gee International merge fashion group require a personal assistant.

This very interesting job involves contact with companies both at home and abroad and use of the latest computer equipment.

Excellent shorthand and typing and experience of telex essential.

Superb air-conditioned office in the West End of London. Friendly, young, head office team, top salary and conditions.

Please write for an appointment enclosing C.V. to Mr Rowland Gee, Director, Cecil Gee International, 39-45 Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1V 8AX.

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Salary £8,000 c. Age 30-35

The General Manager of leading employment consultants based in London requires a Personal Assistant for a position offering job interest and development.

Administration, Control of staff, understanding clients and dealing with advertising and recruitment etc. Applicants should have a personal background with first class interviewing and administrative skills together with the ability to communicate with people at all levels. A bright, outgoing personality is essential. Applicants will be paid after one year's satisfactory service. Please contact Box 2340 P, The Times.

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## P.A./SECRETARY

required by the Secretary of an organisation employing 30 people. Shorthand essential but accuracy more important than speed. Congenial environment; happy working atmosphere. No figure work. Mature outlook and sense of humour essential. Preferred age 30+. Salary not less than £6,000. Non-contributory pension. Season ticket loan scheme.

Ring Mr. Mackie on 01-242 8329 for an application form.

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Young partner in firm of Chancery Lane solicitors requires competent and confident secretary to assist him in his commercial work and also to look after the day to day management of the office and personnel.

Relevant experience desirable. Audio essential/typing useful. This senior position is demanding but offers an excellent remuneration package and 4 weeks holiday.

For further details please call Linda Ridgway, 01-405 0945.

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MD of Home/Property group needs mature (30+), adaptable secretary for fast moving varied work in small comfortable offices. Accurate typing, shorthand essential. Excellent salary, free restaurant lunches.

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We have been established for 25 years and are one of London's leading privately owned Employment Consultants. Currently we are seeking experienced ambitious people to join our sales force. If you possess a challenging career, pleasant telephone, please call 278 4541.

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## ROYAL LANCASTER HOTEL

Deputy General Manager requires

## SECRETARY/P.A.

The Four Star Royal Lancaster Hotel (part of the Rank Organisation) can offer £5,600 p.a. for this very interesting position in a busy office. A good working knowledge of French and Italian would be very useful and of course any other languages spoken would be used. Good s/h and typing skills are essential.

We offer usual staff benefits and free meals on duty. Please send a c.v. in the first instance to The Personnel Manager, Royal Lancaster Hotel, Lancaster Terrace, London, W.2.

No agencies, please.

## SECRETARY TO COMPANY COMMERCIAL PARTNER

We are looking for a shorthand audio Secretary aged 22-37 to work for a Partner in a firm of City Solicitors. Company law experience essential and we will accept rusty shorthand. Salary £6,000 p.a., season ticket loan, Christmas bonus, 4 weeks holiday. Smart, well-presented candidates please ring 01-243 5451 and speak to Mr. Perry or Mrs. Gabriel.

No agencies, please.

## AMERICAN COMPANY KNIGHTSBRIDGE

We need a bright, presentable P.A. with good office organisational ability and good basic skills, with a sincere ambition for advancement in a very exciting internationally reputed American company in Knightsbridge. Second language an asset, but not essential. 32-36 years.

You get: First year compensation £8,400+, high possible bonus and excellent benefits. Friendly atmosphere and intelligent conversation except for Latin.

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## PA/Exec. Secretary

£6,000

An outstanding and efficient Executive Secretary is required by a prestigious oil institution. In addition to general secretarial skills, applicants should have a keen interest in world affairs and good writing/reporting capability. The right candidate has a good opportunity for personal development and future prospects. Very pleasant working conditions in elegant Park Lane offices.

Please ring Mrs. Evans on 01-629 8008 or send C.V. particulars to: General Petroleum and Mineral Services, 128 Park Lane, London W1, for the attention of Mrs. G. Evans.

## PA-FASHION TO £8,500

There will be real personal involvement as well as confidential secretarial duties for the P.A. who takes on this job in a fast-growing young people's fashion company. Working alongside a dynamic boss, you will form a team at the company. You'll need to be smart, 30+, and have 120/70 speeds.

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An excellent opportunity for a young, energetic, and confident person to act as a liaison between the company and its clients. The ideal candidate will be fluent in English, French, and German, and will have excellent secretarial skills. Salary £5,500 +.

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## HARLEY STREET

Dynamic seek Waterhouse for busy medical and surgical practice. Salary negotiable according to experience.

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## EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

To work for the Manager of a small but lively office in Covent Garden. Office Administration, Typing, 50-60 w.p.m. Previous design office experience an asset. Salary negotiable.

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Partner of a large City Solicitors firm requires a Secretary/PA to assist in the day to day running of the office. The ideal candidate will be a mature, efficient, and confident person with excellent secretarial skills. Salary negotiable.

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## PA/SECRETARY to MD of Personnel & Management Consultancy

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Join a small, successful and expanding Consultancy, specialising in International Executive Search in various W.I. offices.

This busy job includes varied secretarial work, organising P.R. client lunches, and personal assistant work on individual assignments. If you are 25-45, with intelligence, good experience, secretarial training, fast accurate typing (incl. on IBM Executive) and organisational ability, please ring 01-243 5451 and speak to Mr. Perry or Mrs. Gabriel.

Essential. Age 25-30.

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£7,000

Successful American company currently seeking a bilingual Secretary/P.A. to assist in the day to day running of the office. The ideal candidate will be fluent in English, German, and French, and will have excellent secretarial skills. Salary £7,000.

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## TRILINGUAL SECRETARY/PA

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Managing Director of leading French West End company requires a P.A./Secretary with English and French shorthand and proficient spoken German.

Please ring 487 1138

## Crone Corkill

Recruitment Consultants

## BILING. SECRETARY

£6,500-£6,800

Portuguese/English S/T

Required by City-based international bank for their Market Research and Advertising Dept.

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SECRETARIAL

P.A. WITH A DIFFERENCE

£5,500

Involve yourself in the promotion of this exciting and challenging opportunity. The ideal candidate will be a mature, efficient, and confident person with excellent secretarial skills. Salary £5,500.

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Cambridge, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, London, Merseyside, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Northumbria, Oxfordshire, Shropshire, Somerset, Staffordshire, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, Yorkshire.

For further details, please contact: Colour Consultants, 100, The Quadrant, London W1.

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## SECRETARIAL

## SECRETARY

Competent and efficient shorthand typist, 25-35, for property partners in Park Lane.

Salary c. £5,500-£6,000 a.e. + benefits. 4 weeks holiday.

Reference SFW/BJN

01-624 9933

## NON-SECRETARIAL

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